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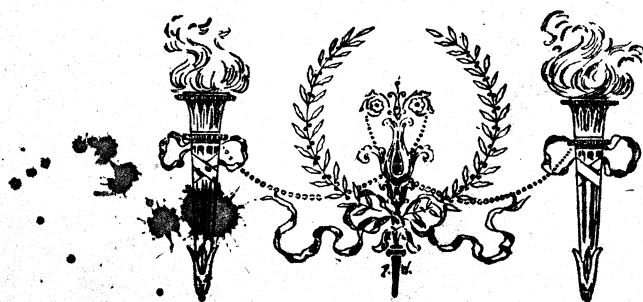
# OLD SETTLERS

OF THE

## Grand Traverse Region

Compiled by

S. E. WAIT and W. S. ANDERSON



Price 50 Cents



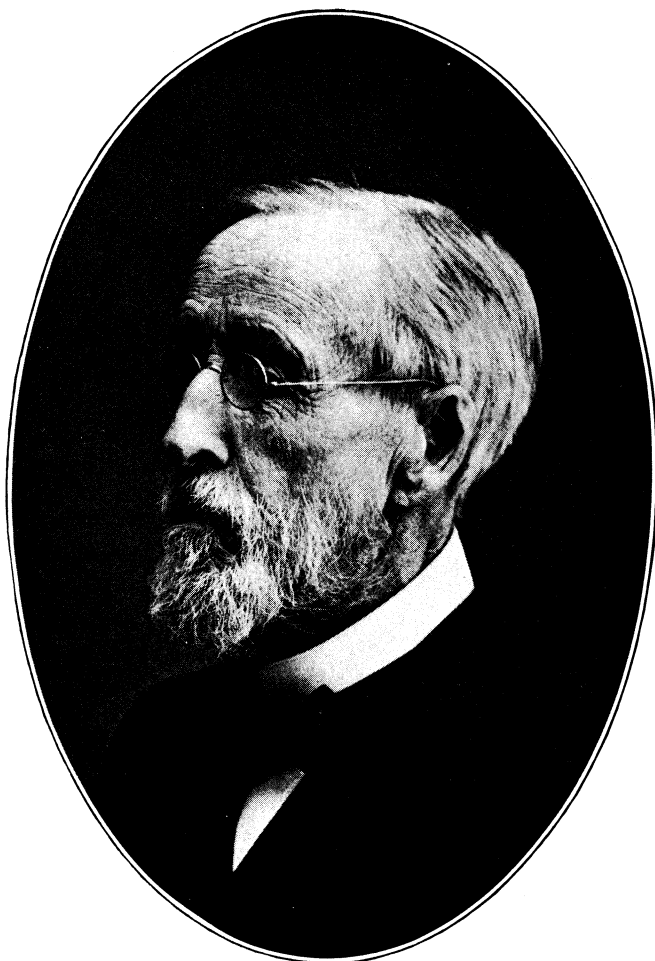
THE PIONEER BANK  
of the  
Grand Traverse Region

Established in 1856  
by Hannah, Lay & Co.

Traverse City State Bank

Largest, Oldest and Strongest  
Banking Institution in North-  
western Michigan.





S. E. WAIT'

*"The Weather Man"*

Pioneer of 1850. Born Fairfield, Vermont, July 21, 1834. Was in the employ of first, Smithsonian Institution; second, the War Department; third, the Agricultural Department; fourth, the Michigan State Board of Health as Meteorological Observer. Furnished weather reports, weekly to the Grand Traverse Herald, daily to the Record and Record-Eagle since 1876, and the ice record since 1851.

The first recorded weather reports were furnished monthly to the "Herald" by Miss Leonora Phillips of Whitewater, commencing December, 1858. The next were furnished weekly to the "Herald" commencing December 1, 1859, by John F. Grant.



# OLD SETTLERS

## A Historical and Chronological Record

TOGETHER WITH PERSONAL EXPERIENCES AND REMINISCENCES OF MEMBERS  
OF THE OLD SETTLERS OF THE GRAND TRAVERSE REGION

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The "Early Histories" were taken from Page's History of the  
Grand Traverse Region and from  
Personal Memory

*It would have given us Great Pleasure to have Published in Full all Contributions  
sent in but in Order to Keep Within Bounds, have had  
to Curtail Some of Them.*

WE HEREBY WISH TO EXPRESS OUR SINCERE THANKS TO ALL THOSE  
WHO HAVE WILLINGLY AND GENEROUSLY FURNISHED MATERIAL  
AND ASSISTED US IN THE COMPILATION OF THE WORK

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*Compiled by*

*Deposited*  
S. E. WAIT and W. S. ANDERSON

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TRAVERSE CITY, MICHIGAN

1918

# DATES, PRESIDENTS AND PLACES OF MEETING OF OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION

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Date	President	Place of Meeting
1884.....	John McDonald.....	Elk Rapids
1885.....	John McDonald.....	Elk Rapids
1886.....	Alexander Campbell.....	Elk Rapids
1887.....	James McLaughlin.....	Elk Rapids
1888.....	No meeting held this year	
1889.....	John McDonald.....	Elk Rapids
1890.....	W. H. Fife.....	Elk Rapids
1891.....	J. O. Bloodgood.....	Elk Rapids
1892.....	J. O. Bloodgood.....	Elk Rapids
1893.....	James McLaughlin.....	Elk Rapids
1894.....	James McLaughlin.....	Elk Rapids
1895.....	James McLaughlin.....	Traverse City
1896.....	Perry Hannah.....	Traverse City
1897.....	E. L. Sprague.....	Traverse City
1898.....	J. J. McLaughlin.....	Elk Rapids
1899.....	J. H. Monroe.....	Traverse City
1900.....	H. K. Brinkman.....	Old Mission
1901.....	T. T. Bates.....	Traverse City
1902.....	J. J. McLaughlin.....	Elk Rapids
1903.....	George A. Craker.....	Northport
1904.....	Major Green.....	Charlevoix
1905.....	H. O. Rose.....	Petoskey
1906.....	J. H. Monroe.....	Traverse City
1907.....	*R. W. Bagot.....	Elk Rapids
1908.....	Dr. W. M. Payne.....	Suttons Bay
1909.....	C. H. Estes.....	Traverse City
1910.....	W. S. Anderson.....	Traverse City
1911.....	Hon. James Greacen.....	Kalkaska
1912.....	A. V. Friedrich.....	Traverse City
1913.....	Hon. W. W. Smith.....	Traverse City
1914.....	Dr. W. M. Payne.....	Suttons Bay
1915.....	Will R. Pratt.....	Old Mission
1916.....	W. L. Case.....	Benzonia
1917.....	W. S. Anderson.....	Traverse City
1918.....	Archibald Butters.....	Charlevoix

\*Was to preside; died before meeting.

# CONSTITUTION

## ARTICLE I.

The name of this Association shall be "The Old Settlers' Association of the Grand Traverse Region."

## ARTICLE II.

The officers of the Association shall be a President, four Vice Presidents, or one from each organized county within the territory embraced by this Association, a Recording Secretary or Historian at large, four Historians or one from each organized county.

## ARTICLE III.

The object of this Association is for the purpose of collecting and preserving historical, biographical or other information in relation to the past, present and future of this territory.

## ARTICLE IV.

This Association shall embrace within its limits the territory now within the limits of the organized counties of Antrim, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska and Charlevoix.

## ARTICLE V.

The annual subscription of voting male members of this Association shall not be less than 50 cents nor more than one dollar as may be required by the by-laws.

## ARTICLE VI.

Any person who has resided within the limits of said counties of Antrim, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska and Charlevoix for 20 years may become a member of this Association on subscribing to the articles of said Association and paying the membership fee as prescribed by the by-laws, but no member shall be entitled to vote or hold office unless 21 years of age.

## ARTICLE VII.

That all persons living in any township of the territory included in the limits of this organization who have inhabited such township during the first ten years of its settlement may, by payment of the fees and conforming to the rules of this organization, on application become a member of the same.

## ARTICLE VIII.

The annual meeting of this Association shall be held at Elk Rapids on the first Tuesday of March in each year, at which time the President, Secretaries and Treasurer shall each present full written reports, officers shall be elected for the ensuing year and general business may be transacted. Special meetings may be called as the by-laws may provide.

## ARTICLE IX.

These articles of association may be amended at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of all the members present, provided that the proposed amendment shall have been filed in writing with the Recording Secretary and notice thereof given at the last preceding meeting and not less than one month prior to the time when the proposed amendments shall be called up for action. By-laws may be made, altered or amended at any meeting on like conditions as to filing and notice by a majority vote of members present at any regular meeting. By-laws may be temporarily suspended by a unanimous vote of the members present at any meeting.

## ARTICLE X.

The working Committee shall be appointed by the Vice Presidents from each county respectively and shall consist of one member from each organized township within the limits of the association. Names and addresses of said committee to be reported to the Recording Secretary at each annual meeting.

## ARTICLE XI.

The Executive Committee shall be composed of the President, four Vice Presidents and Recording Secretary.

## ARTICLE XII.

Article six of this Constitution is hereby amended so as to read: "Any person who has resided within the limits of said counties of Antrim, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska and Charlevoix for sixteen years may become a member of this Association on subscribing to the articles of said Association and paying the membership fee as prescribed by the by-laws, but no member shall be entitled to vote or hold office unless 21 years of age."

## ARTICLE XIII.

The annual meeting of this Association shall be held on the first Wednesday of June of each year at such place as may be designated by a vote of the members present at the annual meeting the year previous, at which time the President, Secretaries and Treasurer shall each present a full written report. The officers shall be elected for the ensuing year and general business may be transacted. Several meetings may be called as the by-laws provide.

# BY - LAWS

## SECTION I.

The President shall be the presiding officer at all meetings of the Association. He shall be ex-officio chairman of the Executive Committee, shall countersign all warrants drawn by the Recording Secretary upon the Treasurer for accounts that have been audited and allowed by the Executive Committee and shall perform such other duties as usually pertain to such office of such Associations.

## SECTION II.

The Recording Secretary shall keep an accurate record of all proceedings of the Association and of the Executive Committee, in books to be provided for that purpose, and he shall record the articles of association at length in a book provided for that purpose. The said articles each member shall sign, giving place and date of birth, place and date of first residence within the limits of the territory of this Association, present residence, with blanks for date and place of death. This blank to be filled by said Secretary at the death of any member. He shall record and safely keep all papers, documents and material that may belong to said Association. He shall draw all warrants on the Treasurer and shall take and preserve proper vouchers for accounts paid. He shall perform such other duties as the Association by vote may require or the Executive Committee may direct.

## SECTION III.

The Treasurer shall have custody of all the moneys and funds of the Association, shall safely keep the same, shall pay all warrants drawn on him by the Recording Secretary and countersigned by the President, shall keep a full account of all receipts and disbursements and shall make a full report thereof at each annual meeting and at all other times when required to do so by the Executive Committee, shall give bond to said Association in such sum and with such securities as the Executive Committee may require.

## SECTION IV.

The Executive Committee shall have the general management of the affairs of this Association in pursuance of the articles of association, the by-laws, the votes and resolutions of said Association. They may call extra or special meetings of the Association at such time and place and for such purpose as they may deem advisable (not inconsistent with the articles of association), first giving not less than one month's notice of the same by publishing in one or more newspapers within the said counties. The Association may by vote direct the time and place of holding one or more social gatherings annually. Notice of the same shall be published as before provided.

## SECTION V.

The Corresponding Secretary or Historian at Large shall conduct all correspondence of said Association and be the organ of communication between the Association and the County Historians, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by a vote of said Association or by direction of the Executive Committee.

## SECTION VI.

County Historians shall be the local organs of this Association. With them rests the success in collections for the Association, of books, pamphlets or papers containing incidents of the early history of these counties, incidents of pioneer life, relics and curiosities of any kind.

## SECTION VII.

The Vice Presidents shall assist the President at all meetings and in the absence of the President at any meeting one of the Vice Presidents shall preside. They are expected to be especially active in their respective counties in promoting the objects of this Association.

## SECTION VIII.

Vacancies in any of the offices may be filled by the Executive Committee, to serve the unexpired term.

## SECTION IX.

No officer of this Association shall receive any pecuniary compensation for his or her services.

## SECTION X.

Each member of this Association shall pay to the Treasurer a membership fee of one-half dollar and annual dues of fifty cents, due after January 1, 1884.

The first original poem "A Vision," that was written in the Grand Traverse region was published in the Grand Traverse Herald February 4, 1859. It was written at Elk Rapids by Rev. D. R. Latham, the pioneer Methodist minister, who organized the first Methodist class in Traverse City April 11, 1858. He wrote several articles including this poem for the Herald which were signed "Rambler."

## A VISION

It was night around Grand Traverse Bay and the bracing northern breeze  
Swept wildly through the forest aisles and the lofty maple trees;  
In pensive mood I wandered forth in the moonlight clear and cold  
To meditate, where the brumal waves sonorous music rolled.

And as I gazed at the twinkling stars in yonder boundless blue,  
Where the silver moon cut the snowy mist which her endless path lay through,  
While Nature seemed to hold commune for awhile with Nature's God,  
A sprite drew near to the sandy beach as it on the waters trod.

Then striking the earth with a magic wand she bade a vision rise  
Of cities and towns, and rural scenes, before my wondering eyes  
The sound of coming footsteps, heard in the corridors of time,  
Echoed through the spirit chambers of my soul in a voice sublime.

I heard the axe of the pioneer ring out in the dense old wood,  
And soon 'mid the charred and massive stumps a pretty village stood;  
The click of sharp-toothed saws I heard as the board and plank were torn  
From the native pine, by ruthless hands, and away to market borne.

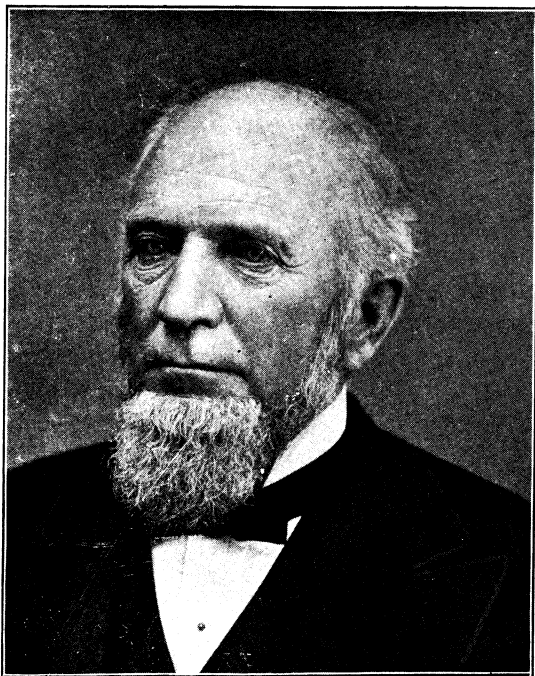
The school-boy's laugh seemed low and far, like the sound of busy bees,  
As home he hied through woodlands wild and the green and branching trees.  
A voice unearthly echoed shrill, I turned to behold the source,  
And saw approach the steamy breath of the tireless iron horse.

I heard the hum of the imigrant and the Anglo-Saxon's tread,  
And cities stood where the wigwam erst had covered the red man's head.  
Each lofty tree now seemed a spire or a smoking chimney top  
Where the engine labored with iron arms in a huge machinist's shop.

And then in my vision I gazed again where the Boardman river laves  
Its crystal waters clear and cool in the wild Grand Traverse waves.  
The gaslight gleamed—for I thought 'twas night—and the sound of busy feet  
Was heard as they passed with hurried steps along the crowded street.

And the Newsboys's voice with nasal twang, as he entered the well-filled car,  
With the latest news "by telegraph," "direct from the seat of war,"  
Called out "Will you have a paper, sir? The Herald," as thus he said,  
I sought to obtain a copy, but that moment the vision fled.

—*Rambler.*

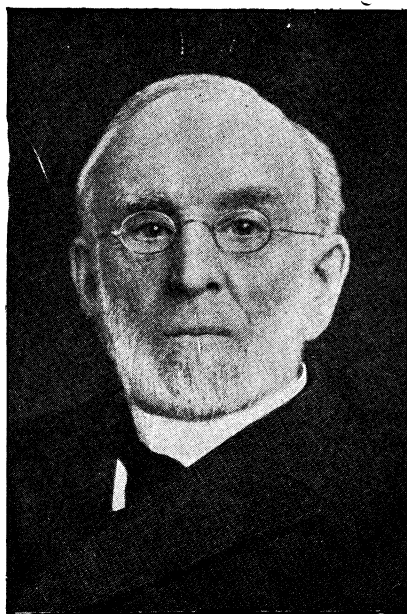


HON. PERRY HANNAH

*Pioneer of 1851*

The name of Perry Hannah has been synonymous with Traverse City and the Grand Traverse Region. He was born in Erie County, Pa., September 22, 1824, the second son of L. and Anna Hannah. They were farmers and on the death of the mother in 1827, the father came to Port Huron and afterward to St. Clair where he died in 1862. When he was 13 years old Perry joined his father in Michigan assisting him in the lumbering operations in which he was engaged. From his 18th to his 21st year he was in the employ of John Wells in the dry goods trade in Port Huron. In 1846 he went to Chicago and was in the employ of Jacob Beidler in the lumber business. By the aid of his employer he became the senior partner of Hannah, Lay & Co.

In 1852 Perry Hannah was married to Miss Anna Flint, who died in 1898, leaving two daughters and one son. Hattie, wife of J. F. Keeney, Julius T., who married Elsie Raff, and Claribel, wife of Geo. W. Gardner. Mr. Hannah's subsequent career is shown in the history of the firm which appears in the pages of this work. He died August 13, 1904.



HON. A. TRACY LAY

*Pioneer of 1851*

The part Hon. A. Tracy Lay has played in the building of Traverse City and the Grand Traverse region is history. Born in Batavia, Genesee County, New York, June 18, 1825, he attended school there until he was sixteen years old, when he began work as clerk in a country store. In 1849, he went to Chicago, and next year engaged in the lumbering business at the corner of Jackson and Canal streets, and at this time formed the partnership with Perry Hannah, that continued until the latter's death.

In 1853, assisted by a civil engineer named Whelpley, Mr. Lay laid out the town of Traverse City, and thus became the virtual founder of this prosperous municipality. In the same year was affected the segregation and formal organization of Grand Traverse County.

At the time Mr. Lay and Mr. Hannah came to Traverse City, an arrangement was made whereby each would devote six months of the year to their interests here, and the balance in Chicago, where they maintained their homes. This arrangement was pursued for some time, but was finally abandoned. Nevertheless, Mr. Lay frequently visited Traverse City until five years ago, when he made his last visit. His health has not since permitted of the long trip.

He married at Batavia, N. Y., February 20, 1855, Miss Katherine Smith, daughter of Rev. Lucius Smith of the Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Lay had four daughters—the two living are Olive, wife of the late Col. Chas. A. H. McCauley, U. S. A., and Katherine, wife of R. Floyd Clinch. Mrs. Lay died February 27, 1907. Mr. Lay died March 19, 1918.



### SQUAW POINT

At the mouth of Boardman River, Traverse City, where the Indians camped on their way to the huckleberry plains.

## INDIAN AND PIONEER LIFE

*By Minnie Wart Nicholson*

Tracing the occupancy of Grand Traverse region, we find, in an account of the traditions of the Indians told by Chief Mac-a-de-pe-nassv, who has visited at our house on many occasions, that murder in cold blood among the Indians was rare before they knew the plague of firewater; the only instance extant in this state being at the Straits of Mackinac. A foolish young Ottawa, while in dispute over his nets, stabbed a Chippewa. The latter tribe was so incensed over the outrage that a bloody war was threatened. After many councils, the Chippewas demanding bloodshed, and the Ottawas desiring compromise, the matter was finally settled by the Ottawas ceding a desirable part of their country to the Chippewas for a vast hunting ground. This seemed to appease the wrath of the Chippewas, and the district now known as our Grand Traverse Region was the tract given by this treaty. All rivers and streams in the Lower Peninsula, in which to trap beaver, mink, otter, and muskrat, were also ceded.

A noted Chippewa Chief, We-we-gen-deby, was the first settler in this tract; this was about 250 years ago. One day as he was roaming the forests of the newly acquired hunting grounds he discovered a shining copper kettle nearly imbedded in the roots of a tree. It had a bright spot on the bottom as though it had never been used, and was so large that a whole deer or bear could be cooked in it. The Chief gazed in awe upon it as direct from some mighty Manitou, and gathered his people to the place where it was discovered, in this way founding the first settlement. This manitou-au-kick, or god-kettle, as it was called, was kept as a sacred relic to the tribe and was securely hidden in a little-frequented part of the forest where it remained, being brought forth only for sacred feasts, as it was supposed to have been made by some deity who presided over this particular region. The kettle was of peculiar build, having neither rim or bail, showing that it was not of Indian manufacture and dated back to some pre-historic race. When the Indians of this region became



civilized they began using this manitou-au-kick more commonly, the awe surrounding it having somewhat lessened, it was used for boiling maple sugar. A rim and bail were added in 1840 at the Government blacksmith shop at Old Mission, now a pretty summer resort about eighteen miles from Traverse City on the peninsula. My father remembers seeing this magic kettle in his boyhood days at Old Mission.

In the County of Emmet was a small tribe known as the Prairie or Mush-co-desh Indians. They were of Algonquian stock, were peaceable and never known to go on the war path. The Ottawas were friends of this tribe, in fact they called themselves brothers, but through the love of war the Ottawas came to be condemned by this little tribe. The noted Ottawa Chief, Saw-ge-maw, when on one of his western war trips met with great disaster; many of his warriors were killed, and on returning home they approached a Mush-co-desh village in a canoe. Saw-ge-maw said to his few remaining warriors, "Let us take our sad news to our relatives, the Mush-co-desh." So, as they approached the shore they began an unearthly wailing or dirge of the warriors. When the Mush-co-desh heard it, instead of joining in sympathy, they thought it a good time to show the Ottawas how they regarded their marauding expeditions, so they rolled up ashes in leaves and threw at the grief-stricken Ottawas. The most terrible battle ever fought in this region was the outcome. Tradition says that this was the greatest slaughter or massacre that the Ottawas ever committed. The place where the doomed village stood is now known by an opening in the dense forest near Cross Village. The result of this battle was almost the extinction of the Mush-co-desh, thirty or fifty thousand in number, and a firmer hold by the Ottawas on the region. There soon came to be permanent settlements at Cross Village, Middle Village and Harbor Springs, all within sixty-five miles of Traverse City; besides wigwams singly and in groups, scattered at intervals all along the shore. Old orchards and gardens are still in existence on the peninsula in our bay, also at the little resort, Omena, twenty-five miles from here, at Norwood and Leland, about the same distance. Fruit trees of this early planting are now found in the young forests, relics of a race that is disappearing.

The Indian built his gardens on the high lands back of his village and raised corn, pumpkins, beans and potatoes. Some wild fruits were cultivated and the apple seed he obtained from the Jesuits. Some of these trees I have seen are sturdy old landmarks, though their fruit-bearing days are over.

The quaint villages were made up of dwellings of various sizes and shapes; the most substantial consisting of a frame of cedar poles covered with cedar bark. Some of these were fifty or sixty feet long, and places for three fires. Then there were the lighter dwellings consisting of frames of poles covered with mats, some cone-shaped and some convex at the top. The mats were made ten to twelve feet long, of long slender leaves of the cat-tail flag. They were often used as traveling tents, being light and easy to carry in expeditions. In the woods, even in winter the Indians sometimes lived in temporary wigwams of evergreen boughs. The houses were windowless, the fire being built on the ground in the center, furnishing light and warmth. If the lodge was long, these fires were built in rows, holes in the roof serving as a chimney. A raised platform covered with elaborately colored woven mats along the sides of the room, was used as a seat during the day and a sleeping place at night. Some of these mats were beautifully ornamented in colors and were made of rushes from shallow lakes, woven together with twine made from the bark of the slippery-elm or basswood and were about six to eight feet long by four feet wide.

Though the Red Man hunted at all times, winter was the season best adapted to the pursuit; then a greater part of the population left the villages and scattered through the dense forests along our chains of lakes, embarking

in canoes. Several families had their winter camping grounds at Boardman Lake, within the present limits of Traverse City.

The women remained here while the hunters went into the forest solitudes bringing back the spoils of the chase several times during the winter. The hunting camps were always on the banks of river or lake.

While her brave was in the depths of the forest and the cold wind shrieked through the fir trees, the busy squaw wove the rush and corn husk mats for her home. She tanned the deerskins and shaped them into clothing for her family; she cured the soft rich furs for rugs and wraps, plaited splint baskets and rolled the wild hemp on her thigh and twisted it into twine for fish nets. She dressed the game and smoked the venison her Indian brave brought back to the lodge, and she carried her papoose on her back wherever she went. It was considered a disgrace for the Indian to perform menial labor. The wife was expected to do all that was necessary for his comfort and pleasure, leaving him free to hunt and fish and battle with his enemies.

There were many trails throughout the dense forest in this section, in fact, those were the only roads in the early days. I have heard pioneers tell of the time when, to follow one of these trails, they threw themselves from one side of the horse to the other to escape the rough bark of the trees, so winding were they. It is said that they were marked by bending down the branches of the young trees and tying them with hemp cord until the trees grew in this contorted fashion. The southern tribes are said to trace their trails by the heavy vines which they weave into the forms of serpents. On this street, almost across from the Methodist Church is one of those contorted trees, and further up the street is another that marked a trail to Grand Rapids. There was also a prominent trail along the river bank, just back of this church which followed the river and then struck off into the dense forest.

When the white man first visited the Indians in their winter homes, they were surprised at their social customs. They were fond of visiting, and it was the aim of each family to excel the others in spreading the finest feasts. If one brave was more successful than his neighbor in bringing home game, or fish, he prepared a feast to which everyone in the village was invited, the meal was prolonged with cheerful conversation and stories of personal adventure; the women listened but took no part. After the feast they went to their lodges leaving the men to finish with a quiet smoke.

Often as the kettle boiled over the cheerful fire, wild stories were told of necromancy and witchcraft, men transformed to beasts and beasts to men, of malignant sorceresses dwelling among the lonely isles of spell-bound lakes, and evil manitous lurking in the woods. To the Indian all nature was instinct with deity; the sun was a god and the moon was a goddess. Conflicting powers of good and evil ruled the universe. Our Bible story of the ark is among their traditions, the ark being a huge canoe.

Sometimes in the evening about the fire, weird dances would be indulged in; medicine dances, fire dances, corn dances accompanied by frightful noises and beating on bark and skin drums. One of their spring feasts and merry-makings was called the Sweetwater dance, held in the maple grove in the spring before the trees were tapped for sap. It was a religious as well as social festival. Prayer was offered for an abundant flow of sap and success in gathering and boiling it. The Indians are very fond of maple sugar, and made quite an industry of preparing it.

I shall have little time to dwell upon the language of the Ottawas and Chippewas. It is simple, having few forms; instead of many words, prefix- and suffixes are used, making the words appear long and the language compl

cated. Some words are used as adjectives as well as adverbs, such as "mino," good, right or well.

As a child I remember our Indians always with a blanketed head and moccasined feet, with their bags of basswood bark fibre strapped across the forehead, selling baskets and speaking not a word of English. Now they come dressed as the white men bringing their baskets to the merchants and speaking good English. One misses the picturesqueness of the old ways, but the advance is not only in dress, it is in the mind as well and means enlightenment.

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE POSTAL SYSTEM

The earliest date in regard to mail service in this region is found in the diaries of Rev. George N. Smith, a Congregational minister who arrived at the Grand Traverse region June, 1849, when under date of July 2, writes of the first entry of mail. "John Campbell, the government blacksmith of Old Mission, accompanied by his son-in-law, H. K. Cowles, arrived at the Ottawa mission, conducted by Mr. Smith at Waukazooville (Northport) with mail consisting of two letters and the religious paper "The Evangelist" and "The Youth's Cabinet," evidently the first name of "The Youth's Companion." They came across the bay from the mission conducted by Rev. Peter Dougherty and returned the same way carrying two letters, one to the "Evangelist," and the other a corrected weather report for the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. These letters were forwarded from Old Mission to Mackinaw and from there to their destination by way of Saginaw." August 27, nearly two months later, mail again arrived from Mackinaw by boat direct by Indian messenger "Ponite," bearing a letter of instruction to the missionary informing the settlements that the coming Indian payment by the government would be made at Mackinaw. Heralds were sent out to carry the message to all Ottawas of the region. No mention of mail is made again until October 6, when Mr. Smith went by boat to Old Mission where they held a meeting of the citizens "to petition for a postoffice and for the organization of a town." Mail did not arrive in the north again until Joseph Thacker arrived May 3, 1850, with several letters, returning May 7 for Detroit with the outgoing mail. The following day Chief Shob-wa-sung arrived with one letter. Mail arrived at long intervals until December 11, 1850, when Rev. Smith settled the postoffice bill for the past year, found the whole \$4.01. Had previously paid \$1.20, so paid in settlement \$2.81. Took receipt for \$4.00. "Left \$2.00 with John Campbell to send to the Youth's Cabinet for the current year." Little mail arrived in the region in the winter of 1851 until the first of April through the unfaithfulness of the contractor at Saginaw. Mr. Witcher brought this mail and received \$2 toward carrying it the past winter and 20 cents for two letters brought at this time.

Now the mail began straggling in by messenger and by vessels entering the bay, among which were the Merrill of Northport, the Arrow, Capt. Michael Fitzgerald of Old Mission, the Venus, Capt. Peter Nelson, the Yankee of Mackinaw, and the Cherokee, of Racine, Wis. The Michigan, the first steamer to enter the bay, came April 14, 1851, and brought much news from the outside world.

The first mails were brought from Mackinaw and probably the first man to distribute mail in the Grand Traverse region was Lewis Miller at Old Mission. The postoffice was not formally established until 1851, when W. R. Stone of Old Mission was appointed the first postmaster with no salary, the location being in the little log house where he lived with his family, the mail being kept in a raisin box nailed to the wall.

The mail carrier at first was an Indian who was taken by boat across the bay to a point north of Elk Rapids, from which place he took his northerly jaunt of a hundred miles. On his return he built a monster bonfire to signal his safety, and the postmaster then made arrangements to go across after him. There were no postage stamps, the carrier receiving 25 cents per letter directly from the writer. William Davenport, of Mackinaw Island, was one of the later mail carriers, his route being between his island home and this postoffice at Grand Traverse, a trip being made every two weeks. His outfit for the winter trip consisted of four large hound dogs and a toboggan sledge, capable of carrying heavy loads. A stop was always made over night at Beaver Island when Lake Michigan was frozen over, where crowds greeted the messenger to hear news of the outside world.

In the spring of 1852 a squad of twenty Indians with the same number of dogs came from the upper peninsula on their way to Croton 120 miles south of Grand Traverse, where they were to get the U. S. mail accumulated there for them during the winter. They returned past the post of the Grand Traverse region, the Indians on snow shoes walking in single file ahead of the dog trains so that the progress of the dogs might be made easy. From six to eight dogs were harnessed to a sledge in tandem style upon which were strapped the mail bags and supplies. As a precautionary measure one trustworthy Indian walked behind the train to see that all was well.

Ann Dakin, a servant in the boarding house of Hannah, Lay & Co., was a visitor at her home at Old Mission at the time and to her fell the lot of bringing back the long-sought mail. Fully one hundred pounds were strapped to her back with which she walked alone to Traverse City.

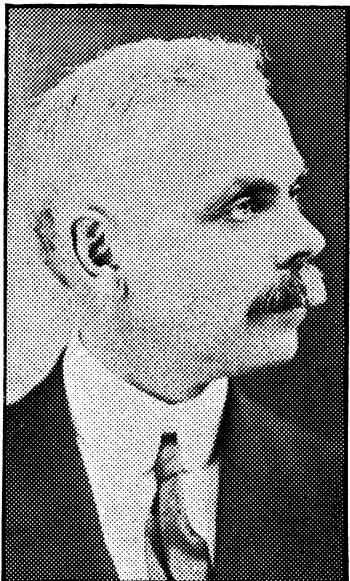
In the winter of 1852-3 Mr. A. T. Lay made a trip to Washington and was successful in obtaining a postoffice at the head of the bay. The name at Old Mission was Grand Traverse. In consultation with the postoffice department it was decided to change the name of the Grand Traverse office to Old Mission and cut off Grand and add City to Traverse and call the one at the head of the bay Traverse City. The mail arriving now came from the south instead of from the north, Indian "Jake" Ta-pa-sah packing it over the Indian trail on foot, Mr. Lay taking the first year's contract for \$400 per year. Before the expiration of the year the increase in mail nearly doubled and Hugh McGillis was engaged to carry by the aid of a horse—he cutting the first road from here to Herring creek on the lake shore road. The road from the south led along the lake shore, past White Hall, Ludington, Manistee to Sleeping Bear point, thence through the woods connecting with the road made by Hugh McGillis.

Dr. D. C. Goodale, who arrived in April, was appointed the first postmaster with Henry D. Campbell assistant. In 1861 a change of administration caused a corresponding change in the postoffice and Henry D. Campbell succeeded to the office. Chas. H. Marsh succeeded H. D. Campbell. Others will be mentioned later.

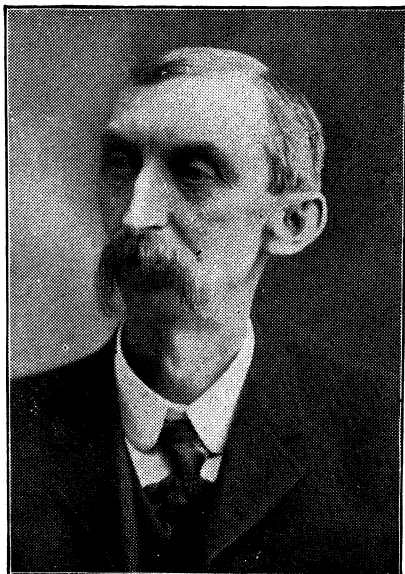
For four years previous to the opening of the G. R. & I. railroad from Big Rapids Henry D. Campbell undertook the herculean task of transporting the bulky pouches and freight and passenger traffic from Big Rapids to Traverse City, ninety-six miles away.

William F. Harsha drove the stage from Big Rapids every day for two years. He was succeeded by his brother John G. Harsha, who drove the stage from Cadillac to Traverse City for a number of years. Among the drivers of this famed stage route were William Newman, Jerome Schell and William Durr.

The following is a complete list of the local postmasters from 1853: Dr. D. C. Goodale, H. D. Campbell, Chas. H. Marsh, Rev. H. P. Barker, S. C. Fuller, Thos. T. Bates, M. E. Haskell, E. L. Sprague, George W. Raff, A. V. Friedrich, Geo. W. Raff, O. P. Carver, Frank Friedrich, Emanuel Wilhelm.



EMANUEL WILHELM

*Postmaster*

MYRON E. HASKELL

*Assistant Postmaster*

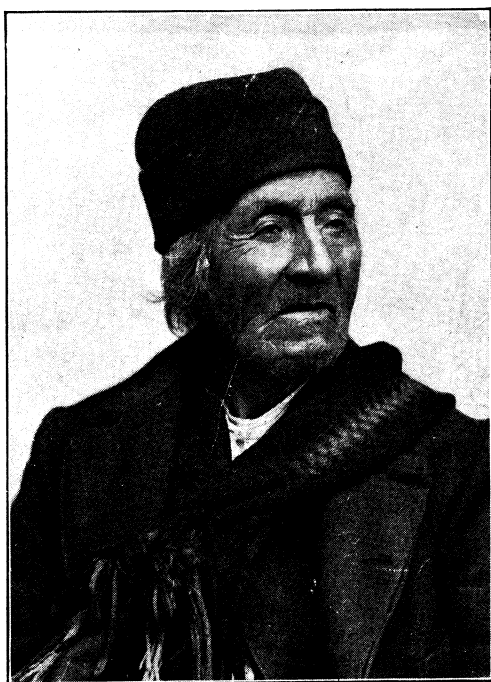
## THE TRAVERSE CITY POSTOFFICE

Prior to 1850, the region north of the Muskegon river was an unbroken wilderness with but one postoffice, located at what is now known as Old Mission. The nearest office to the south was at Croton, on the Muskegon river, a distance of 120 miles, and to the north the nearest office was located at Mackinaw and more than 100 miles had to be covered in order to reach this point.

Mail was transported by Indians over Indian Trails from Croton to Old Mission and Mackinaw and so it was very irregular and uncertain, particularly during the winter season. The Traverse City Post Office was established in 1853, with semi-monthly mail service; the late Dr. D. C. Goodale was appointed Postmaster and the first U. S. Mail received consisted of seven letters and a few newspapers. However the office began to grow until in 1872 to 1874 when two clerks were required to take care of the increased business, with Mr. S. C. Fuller presiding as Postmaster. Mr. Myron E. Haskell soon made his appearance as clerk in the office and it was not long before it became apparent to the Postmaster that Mr. Haskell could handle about all the work, and so he let him do it and gave the other clerk a long vacation. About this time there were seven stage routes going out of here to such places as Northport, Empire, Glen Haven, Elk Rapids, Old Mission, Frankfort, Cheboygan, etc., and during two and a half years Mr. Haskell opened every pouch of mail that was received and closed every pouch that was dispatched, working from 5 a. m. until 10 or 11 at night.

The gross receipts of the office were about \$4000 per year at that time and it may be said that this was the foundation upon which was constructed a business that developed from year to year until it has reached its present proportions. The Traverse City Post Office at the present time is doing a business of over \$44,000 annually, and so holds the position of "First Class" with

twenty-one other post offices in the state of Michigan. Recently this has been made the "Central Accounting Office" for Grand Traverse County and a depository for this whole northern region which includes over sixty of the smaller offices and the business is constantly increasing. There are twenty-eight employed in this office at present with a monthly pay roll of more than \$3000. One of the oldest employes is Mr. Haskell who has been identified with the office for more than a quarter of a century, and many people would feel that they had not been in the building if he did not make his appearance, and to his credit may be said that he is one of the best posted men on Postal Laws and Regulations in the State of Michigan. The constantly increasing business of the office is being well taken care of by the present postmaster, Emanuel Wilhelm, who is one of our old settlers and constant booster for the Queen City of the North.



"JAKE" TA-PA-SAH

Indian Jake was the first mail carrier from the south to Traverse City in 1863, being in the employ of Mr. A. T. Lay, who had the contract for this year—"Jake packing it over the Indian trail on foot from Croton, a small town in Newago County on the Muskegon river.

## PIONEERS AND PIONEERING

*By S. E. Wail*

Old Mission seemed to be the objective point for the first white settlers, there being earlier and more convenient communication between that point and Mackinaw by vessels sailing between the two places. The first white settlers were Rev. Peter Dougherty and Rev. John Fleming, who landed in Mission Harbor in May, 1839. They had spent the previous winter in Mackinaw and had come to establish a mission for the Presbyterian Board. There were no

visible signs of the presence of man save a few bark wigwams in a narrow break in the fringe of the forest. Only one Indian was found in the village, the rest of the band being encamped at the mouth of the river on the opposite side of the bay. A signal made with a column of smoke by the Indian had the effect of bringing over a canoe full of young men who came to inquire what they wanted. On finding that the errand was to establish a mission for the purpose of giving religious teaching they said the head Chief would come in a few days and then they would get an answer. On arrival of the old Chief Ish-qu-a-go-na-ba a council was held and it was decided to establish a mission. The location was first fixed on the south side of Elk River, but after consulting the wishes of the young chief Agosa and the principal men of the tribe at Mission Harbor they were convinced that the harbor was a more eligible site for the mission. An unexpected blow fell on their mutual plans. A messenger came from Mackinaw with word that Mr. Fleming's wife had died suddenly at that place. Mr. Fleming with the four men who came with him, immediately embarked in their boat for Mackinaw. He never returned to the Mission. With the exception of a party of surveyors at work east of Elk and Torch Lakes Mr. Dougherty was now the only white settler in the country.

About the 20th of June Henry R. Schoolcraft, Indian agent, arrived in a small vessel, accompanied by Robert Graverat as his interpreter, and Isaac George as Indian blacksmith. Arrangements were immediately made for opening a school with Mr. Dougherty's interpreter, Peter Greensky as teacher. The school was located in a little bark wigwam that the Indians had vacated for Mr. Dougherty's use. In the fall John Johnson arrived with a yoke of oxen as Indian farmer. In the fall of 1841, besides Indian wigwams there were five log buildings at the mission, the school house and four dwellings.

The dwellings were occupied by Mr. Dougherty, missionary; Henry Bradley, mission teacher; John Johnson, Indian farmer; and David McGulpin, assistant farmer. As regards race, the little community, the only representative of Christian civilization in the heart of the savage wilderness was somewhat mixed. John Johnson was a half Indian with a white wife; McGulpin was a white man with an Indian wife; all the others except Greensky, the interpreter, were whites. It was at this time that Joseph Dame and Lewis Miller arrived. Mr. Dame had secured the appointment of Indian farmer to succeed John Johnson. Lewis Miller resolved to accompany him, more for the novelty of the thing than from any definite purpose, with reference to the future. With them came Mrs. Dame and their children, Eusebius F., Almira and Mary. Olive M. came the following year. About 1842 a more commodious dwelling and a mission church was commenced by Mr. Dougherty. The dwelling was the first frame building erected in the Grand Traverse country. The church had solid walls built after the Canadian French style of hewn cedar timbers, laid one upon an other and kept in place by the ends being fitted into groves in upright posts. The church is owned by the Methodist Episcopal Society and is still used as a house of worship. Among the earlier settlers, not connected with the mission or agency, were Lewis Miller, Alexander Paul, H. K. Cowles, John Swaney and Martin S. Wait. By 1850 the little group of wigwams and log cabins had grown to a village of considerable size. The Indians had generally abandoned their early style of wigwams, and were living in houses built of hewn logs and whitewashed on the outside. Seen from a distance the village presented a pretty and inviting appearance. According to their original custom, the Indians lived in the village and cultivated their gardens some distance away. In November, 1850 my father's family arrived at the Mission, having left Mackinaw a few days previous on the schooner Arrow, which had been making weekly trips between the two ports. The vessel was so laden with household goods that her rigging was tied full of chairs and the lighter articles that could not be stowed on deck or in the hold.

We rented a house for the winter and the next spring purchased the residence of Daniel Rodd, the interpreter, which remained in possession of the family until 1884. A project of removing the Indians beyond the Mississippi was at one time seriously considered by the Government. They cultivated small patches of ground, from one acre to six. They had no title to these. The terms of the treaty by which they were to retain their lands had expired. The white settlers wanted the lands, and the question arose what to do with the Indians. A deputation sent to examine their proposed new home in the West reported unfavorably. They determined not to be removed. At this juncture the adoption of the revised State Constitution of 1850 made citizens of all civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe. They could purchase land of the Government as citizens. The land on the Peninsula was not yet in market. That on the west shore was.

By the advice of Mr. Dougherty several families agreed to set aside a certain amount from their next annual payment for the purchase of lands. The Indians on the Peninsula held possession of considerable portions of the lands but could give no legal title. They could, however, sell their possessory rights, and the whites recognizing the eligibility of the location for agricultural pursuits became purchasers, taking the chances of obtaining a title from the Government at a future time.

#### NEW MISSION

Seeing that the Indian community at the mission would finally be broken up Mr. Dougherty concluded to change the location of the mission itself. Accordingly purchase was made of an eligible tract of land suitable for a farm and a manual labor school on the point near the place now called Omena, in Leelanau County, to which he removed early in the spring of 1852. This was now the New Mission and the other has ever since been known as Old Mission. The New Mission point had been occupied by a band of Indians called by the name of their chief Shawb-wah-sun's band, some of whose gardens were included in the tract purchased by Mr. Dougherty. The tribe known as the Pa-shaw-ba Indians, who were located on the east side of the peninsula, about half way up the East Bay, moved at this time to a point on the west shore of West Bay, about half way between New Mission and Suttons Bay, and a Catholic Mission was established there. Father Mrack, who was afterwards bishop of the Northern Peninsula, had charge of this Mission for a number of years. The manual labor school at New Mission was opened in the fall following the removal. The number of pupils was limited to fifty, twenty-five of each sex. Young children were not received, except in one instance, the rule was suspended in favor of two homeless orphans. When received into the school, the pupils were first washed and clothed; the common clothing of both sexes consisted of coarse but decent and serviceable material. The boys were employed on the farm, the girls in housework and sewing. At five o'clock in the morning the bell rang for all to rise. At six o'clock it called all together for worship. Soon after worship breakfast was served, the boys sitting at one table, the girls at another. After breakfast all repaired to their daily labor and worked till half past eight, when the school bell called them all to the school room.

At the time of the war of the rebellion the Board became financially embarrassed and the work of the mission was discontinued.

In 1868 Mr. Dougherty sold the farm consisting of 568 acres, 100 of which were improved, to Valentine C. Mills of Iowa, for \$5000. In 1883 the property was purchased by a party of Cincinnati gentlemen who proposed to improve it for a summer resort, rebuilding the mission house to be three stories and a



mansard roof and to be 60x76 feet in size. It is 113 feet above the bay, seventy six feet from ground to top of cupola, contains thirty-five sleeping rooms, two parlors, spacious halls, verandas, dining room, etc.

#### PIONEER WEDDING

The pioneer wedding was that of Miss Olive Dame of Old Mission, to Mr. Ansel Salisbury of Wisconsin, in the fall of 1842. Mr. Dougherty wished that the Indians should profit by acquaintance with the institutions of Christian civilization. Accordingly, by the consent of all parties, it was arranged that the ceremony should take place in public. At a convenient hour in the morning the little school house was filled with a mixed company of whites and Indians. The bride was in simple attire as befitted the occasion and surroundings. The Indian women in their bright shawls and beaded moccasins, and the Indian men, some of them clothed in a style only a degree or two removed from the most primitive undress, all looking gravely on apparently unmoved. The whites were dressed in their Sunday best, which, in most cases, were somewhat rusty. The marriage rite was simple and impressive. The couple departed immediately on their wedding tour in a large birch bark canoe for Mackinaw, navigated by four Innians. They remained a few days in Mackinaw then embarked on a steam boat for their home in Wisconsin. The next wedding of the pioneers was that of Lewis Miller to Miss Catherine Kiley. They were married in Mackinaw in September, 1845, took their wedding trip on the vessel, "Lady of the Lake," and after a tempestuous voyage landed at Old Mission. Their first child, Henry L. Miller, was the pioneer white child of Grand Traverse.

It was discovered by the early settlers that there were extensive abandoned Indian gardens on the high lands back of where Norwood now stands. These were covered by dense grass and a bearing apple orchard. My father decided that here would be a good opportunity to get trees with which to start an orchard. Accordingly, when the school had closed in the spring of 1852, on the schooner Madeline in Bowers Harbor, he engaged her to bring the trees to Old Mission. There being no dock at the place she was obliged to anchor out some distance while the trees were brought on board with the yawl. They were set out on our farm, grew finely and are now the oldest trees on the peninsula.

#### REV. GEORGE N. SMITH

The pioneer of Northport was Rev. George N. Smith, a Congregational minister, who had spent two years in missionary work among the Indians of Black River, Allegan County. In 1838 a meeting of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians was called at Allegan for the purpose of talking over a scheme for their colonization. Mr. Smith was the foremost actor in the movement. He at once went to work to perfect the colonization scheme, laboring day and night, sometimes to the neglect of his family. During this time he visited different tribes of Indians, raising means wherever possible. In hunting a suitable location it became necessary to travel from the Straits of Mackinaw to the southern boundary of the state. One memorable trip was made in canoes from Allegan to Cross Village, north of Little Traverse Bay. This trip occupying a month and three days was attended with perils and dangers by land and water. The Indians finally determined to locate on Black River in Ottawa County, whither they moved in the summer of 1839. Mr. Smith also established his family there, having first erected a log house in which to live.

In 1847 a colony of Hollanders settled on Black Lake in close proximity to the Indians. It seems the former encroached upon the latter to such an extent as to make it necessary for the Indians to locate elsewhere as a matter of self-protection. So in the summer of 1849 he, with his family and forty or fifty

Indian families, removed from Black River to Grand Traverse Bay.

#### NORTHPORT

A village was laid out and called Waukazooville, after the chief Waukazoo. The name was afterward changed to Northport. Mr. Smith's position as missionary was one of responsibility and toil. He was preacher, doctor, teacher, judge and adviser-general combined. He healed their sick, settled their disputes and educated them. He was often compelled to make long trips with the Indians, leaving his family alone in the woods for weeks at a time.

The other pioneers of Northport were James McLaughlin, Indian farmer, and William H. Case who came in 1849 up the coast on the schooner "Merrill" of which Mr. McLaughlin was the owner.

#### TRAVERSE CITY

The pioneers of Traverse City were Horace Boardman who came in 1847 to erect a saw mill, and Michael Gay who sailed Mr. Boardman's vessel the "Lady of the Lake." The little craft was later sent to the Manitou Islands to bring a party of employees who, it had been arranged, should come as far as the islands by steamer. The passengers were Mr. Gay's young wife, then about sixteen years of age, and her four month's old baby, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Ann VanAmburg and several carpenters. A house was built of hewn logs near the foot of Boardman Lake and a small saw mill was built on the creek that had its sources in the hills to the south and west of the bay, across which a dam was built to raise the water to get power. A tent was constructed of some sails for the accommodation of the two married couples and girl. The single men shifted for themselves as best they could. The company lived in this manner during the summer. Immediately on the arrival of the carpenters, all hands were set to work on the mill. The "Lady of the Lake" made a trip to Manistee after plank for the flume. When the frame was ready all the white men at Old Mission and several Indians came to help raise it. Then some of the first boards were used to complete the block house which up to that time had remained unfinished.

#### HANNAH, LAY & CO.

In May, 1850, three young men in Chicago entered into partnership under the firm name of Hannah, Lay & Company for the purpose of carrying on the lumber trade. The firm opened business on the corner of Jackson and Canal streets, buying their stock by the cargo in the harbor. Early in 1851 they conceived the project of having somewhere a saw mill of their own for making lumber, thus saving to themselves the profit they were now paying the manufacturer. Falling in with Mr. Curtis, one of the mechanics who had built the Boardman mill, they obtained from him their first knowledge of the country on Grand Traverse Bay. Captain Boardman found that the mill, as managed by his son, was not profitable and concluding it would be wise to dispose of it proposed to sell it to the new firm. So Mr. Hannah, accompanied by William Morgan and Captain Boardman, after a tempestuous voyage on the little schooner Venus riding a gale of three days duration on Lake Michigan, arrived at the head of the bay to view the property. The mill was not running. On entering the house the hands were all found there amusing themselves with the game of old sledge. After shaking hands all around, Captain Boardman said to his son, "Horace, how is this that you are not running the mill." He replied, "Father, it was a little rainy today; the boys outside could not work very well and they wanted the men in the mill to make up the number for the game so I concluded to shut down for a time in order that they might have a little fun." A proposition of Captain Boardman's was accepted by the new firm by which they came into possession of his entire interest in the mill building and about two hundred acres of land. The following season a new mill run by steam power was erected on the strip of land between the river

and the bay. Various changes took place in the growth of the firm and community, until the time when the work which naturally belongs to the church became of interest to the people.

#### FIRST CHURCHES

The first Methodist class in Traverse City was organized by Rev. D. R. Latham April 11, 1858, consisting of William Fowle, Mrs. Dr. Goodale and five others. The meetings were held in the school house which had recently been built. Mr. Latham's voluntary labors ended in the fall of 1858, at which time he was admitted to conference and appointed to the Elk Rapids circuit. He was succeeded by Rev. W. W. Johnson. In the fall Rev. S. Steele came charged with the double relation of pastor and presiding elder.

In 1862 two young men, Rev. J. H. Crum and Rev. Leroy Warren, were sent here by the Congregational Church at Oberlin, Ohio. Mr. Crum remaining here and Mr. Warren going to Elk Rapids. After three month's preaching every alternate Sunday and much pastoral visitation, the way was prepared for the organization of a church of ten members, including the pastor and his wife. Articles of faith, covenant and by-laws were agreed upon. An invitation was then extended to the one or two Congregational Churches and Congregational ministers as were in the Grand Traverse region to come in council and proceed to the service of public organization. So on the morning of February 2, 1863, an audience of about fifty assembled in the little village school house and listened attentively to the services conducted by Rev. Charles Bailey of Benzonia, and in the afternoon to a sermon by Rev. George Thompson, also of Benzonia; then came forward and asserted to the articles of faith and the covenant the following persons: Rev. J. H. and Mrs. J. H. Crum, Leroy C. Blood and Mrs. Fannie E. Blood, Amos and Mrs. Cecelia Hill, Elvin L. Sprague, Mrs. Mary Sprague and Mrs. Caroline McLeod. Rev. Leroy Warren of Elk Rapids, assisted in the services and after the administration of the communion Elvin L. Sprague was elected deacon and L. C. Blood, clerk, and the first Congregational Church of Traverse City came into existence.

#### BENZONIA

The real pioneer and instigator of Benzonia College was Rev. Charles E. Bailey of Medina, Ohio. About the year 1855 the idea of a Christian colony and college as one of the best agencies for laying a foundation for good in the world took definite shape in his mind. Later he learned that some of the people attending the ministry of the Rev. M. W. Fairfield were entertaining a similar project. A meeting was held at Mr. Bailey's house and a plan of operation agreed upon and Messrs. Bailey and Fairfield undertook to find a suitable location. After a toilsome journey of exploration through a part of Iowa they returned to Medina, when Mr. Fairfield withdrew from the enterprise. Some time later Mr. Bailey's brother John had clipped from the New York Tribune an article written by Deacon Dame describing in glowing terms the country around Grand Traverse Bay. While the Bailey brothers were discussing plans, Mr. Chauncey L. Carrier, on his way west in search of a home, called on Rev. A. D. Barber, an old school friend, who informed him of the project in which the Bailey's were engaged and induced him to join them. Mr. Carrier never became a resident of Grand Traverse country. A sincere friend of the oppressed and a lover of his country, he offered himself in their and her defence, joined the First Michigan Cavalry and laid down his life during the struggle in the rebellion. Some time after the close of the war Mr. Carrier's family became residents of Benzonia.

It is not necessary for me to go into detail of the pioneering of Benzonia. It is already known of the conscientious and careful search and investigation of different portions of Iowa, Missouri and Michigan, by Mr. Bailey and his asso-

ciates which finally terminated in the selection of this beautiful spot for the location of their homes and the Benzonia college and school fifty-six years ago. Looking back from this distance the pioneer days seem to us more full of privations, perils and struggles than they really were. Distance exaggerates them. Some one who had not been there could write up the struggles, perils and privations of the pioneers much better than I. Yet I know that it took young men and women of brain and brawn, of courage and determination to risk the outlook of labor and trial incident to the opening and clearing up of a new country. Hardships and pleasures were intimately mixed in the experiences of the pioneer. A young friend of mine, George W. Ladd, who had taught the first school at Elk Rapids and later had taken up a "forty," wrote me as follows: "This evening finds me here in my little cabin which overlooks Elk lake as it spreads its silver sheet of unrivaled beauty before me. Darkness is shutting in the scene, a huge pile of logs is on fire which affords novel music to my ear and sends gleams of light upon the giant trunks of the surrounding trees, while the shrill voice of the loon is loudly borne on the cool night air. A candle affords me a light while I attempt to trace out and follow the nice little blue lines on the white paper."

It might seem a hardship but it was a pleasure to wade through the snow and tackle those lofty beech and maple trees until they came crashing down, then chip into them and split off a slab, repeat the process until they had their winter's supply of fuel. It was a pleasure to go to sleep to the song of the whip-poor-will, and rise in the morning to the music of the robin. It was a pleasure to make up a sleigh load of neighbors, go to some sugar camp and fill up on wax and hot sugar.

The weekly mail was sometimes stretched out to three and four weeks. It came by way of Mackinaw. In winter over the trail. In summer by sail vessel. We used to go up to "Look-out" where we could see way down the bay and watch with intense interest the coming in sight of the little schooner.

With joy we hailed the coming sail  
 As round the point with speed  
 The "Yankee" or the "Wah-bi-zee"  
 Were striving for the lead,  
 The "Madeline" and "Arrow" too,  
 Would gladly greet our eyes  
 As weekly trips from Mackinaw  
 They brought us our supplies.  
 O, blessed are the memories  
 Before our vision flow  
 Of the days when we were pioneers  
 Sixty years ago.

The Indians were our fellow men  
 Ahgosa was their chief  
 And prominent to our memory  
 Come names to our relief;  
 Of Ah-ka, Ke-sis, Ke-wa-din,  
 Sah-gun and Ge-ganse,  
 Ke-wa-be-skum, Kah-bo-ne-ka,  
 Pe-na-shè-ge-zhik, Anse.  
 O, these were faithful friends of yore,  
 No Indian was our foe  
 In the days when we were pioneers,  
 Sixty years ago.

Our early life was glad and free  
Yet dangers closed us round,  
But here among the grand old trees  
Freedom we sought and found;  
Oft through our dwellings wintry blasts  
Would rush with shriek and moan  
We cared not, they were rude but strong  
And then they were our own.  
O, free and sturdy lives we led  
Mid verdure or mid snow  
In the days when we were pioneers,  
Sixty years ago.

But now our course of life is short  
And as from day to day,  
We're walking on with halting step  
And pausing by the way  
Another land more bright than this  
To our dim sight appears,  
And on our way to it, we'll soon  
Again be pioneers.  
And while we linger we may all  
A backward glance still throw  
To the days when we were pioneers,  
Sixty years ago.

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The second early poem, "Our Bay," was written at Elk Rapids by S. E. Wait and appeared in the Grand Traverse Herald April 8, 1859.

## OUR BAY

Would you view a scene that's lovely,  
Waters deep and crystal clear;  
Would you see a varied landscape,  
Water foreground, forests near,  
Hills and valleys in the distance  
Mingling with the ether gray;  
If you would behold such scenery  
Gaze upon our beauteous Bay.

Birds have sung of bay of Venice  
Teeming with its gondoliers,  
Sending forth their evening music  
To some fair one's list'ning ears;  
Lake Geneva 'mid the mountains,  
Bay of Biscay, seaman's dread,  
But, as yet, our Bay remaineth  
Quite unsung, almost unread.

Here we see the native Indian  
Gliding in his light canoe,  
And the lofty bearing vessel  
Coming gallantly in view,  
Bringing foreign products to us,  
Taking our produce away,  
And oft we see the noble steamer  
Cleave the waters of our Bay.

The varied shores are oft indented  
With harbors, spacious and secure;  
While villages are rising near them  
With energy that will endure.  
We see the forest fast receding  
In various spots along the shore  
The farmer's house and barn are standing  
Where Indian wigwams stood before.

Here the Elk and Boardman rivers,  
(Scarce existed streams more clear)  
Smoothly glide along unheeding  
The large saw mills standing near  
Sending forth dolorous music  
Made by wheels and saws, and cranks,  
Forming lumber for the market  
From the stately forest ranks.

Look from shore upon the waters  
When they're raging, capped with white,  
As the gale sweeps from the northward,  
Awakening the water sprite;  
See the close reefed vessel, ploughing  
Through the billowy, raging foam,  
Steering for some pleasant harbor  
As an exile to his home.

And again in autumn evening  
When calmness reigns upon its breast  
And the sun's bright rays are gleaming  
From the portals of the west  
Coloring the distant tree tops  
With brilliant tints of golden sheen,  
And the ethereal blue appeareth  
Free from clouds or fog, serene.

Beauteous Bay! thy scenes are lovely,  
Indeed they are a charming sight,  
When we view thee in the daytime,  
Or when moon adorns the night;  
When thy waves are loudly roaring,  
Breaking on the steadfast shore,  
Or when calmness reigns upon thee  
And thy waves have ceased to roar.

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## THE PIONEER WOMAN'S PART

*By Minnie Wail Nicholson*

Side by side with man's noble achievement down through the past years of progress went an influence quiet, yet forceful and lasting. It was Woman's Part, often a share that has achieved wonderful results, for the active work of man has been supplemented by a touch that meant encouragement in dark days, sympathy in days of hope and joy in days of realization. Possibly woman's work seemed to a casual observer a round of homely duties. In part this is true, yet these were but an integral part of her full life. The wives of our

pioneers were without exception women of resource and community workers of rare worth and lived lives of cheerfulness and courage during the early years of labor and privation. I could mention them by the score in our own community and in your own community you recall the names of those who may be but names to you perhaps, yet those blessed lives were lived for others and are indelible on the pages of pioneer history.

Then there came an innate longing for something outside the narrow routine, a something that tended toward mental culture. Thus libraries and study clubs were formed. In our early village life it meant the birth of the Ladies' Library Association, which dates back to 1869, when eight women came at the call of Mrs. Morgan Bates, a woman of force and character, the wife of the Lieutenant Governor of Michigan. She was a woman of all others to organize and carry out such an enterprise, a woman who to abundant means and leisure added a vigorous will, courage that was never daunted and a patience that never tried. She was ready for any emergency. On one occasion a huge squash, weighing one hundred pounds, that had taken a prize at the Agricultural fair that fall was given to some one and as a joke was passed on to the Ladies' Library Association.

The spirit of Mrs. Morgan Bates was equal to the occasion and she accepted it with a profusion of thanks and immediately made it up into an enormous quantity of squash pies, called a squash pie social at her home and netted the society an even twenty dollars.

That year 1871, the gross receipts were \$400, the best the society knew for some years, for the next year Mrs. Morgan Bates died and her helpers unused to the work almost gave up, some thought there was no use, but a few brave souls said, "No, we will not give up, we will do our best and make the association the success she would have made it." It was uphill work but they succeeded and now have a beautiful brick building of their own with about 200 members and nearly four thousand books.

In the early church life as well as today the pastors' wives have taken an active part in almost every phase of church work. We read of Mrs. Steele, wife of Rev. S. Steele of Northport, starting the first Sunday School with forty pupils; that school has continued to the present time; also that she supplied the pulpit very acceptably when Mr. Steele was away. I was asking some one about Mrs. R. Hatch, wife of one of our first pastors. "Oh, she was a lovely woman," was the response. "What did she do?" I asked. "What didn't she do in those early days?" was the enthusiastic reply. That was tribute enough, and so it is with many more.

The first Sunday School in Traverse City was begun in June, 1853, in the little log school house. It was under the supervision of Mr. Scofield assisted by Mrs. Dr. Goodale. Mr. Lay encouraged the enterprise by his presence and approval, and Miss Scofield, afterward Mrs. John Black, usually came with her brother, though the teaching was done by Mr. Scofield and Mrs. Goodale. There was no necessity for a numerous corps of teachers, as there were only eight pupils in the school. There were no Sunday School books or papers or singing books—nothing but the bible. It is related that on one occasion the four persons assembled at the school house and waited for the children who failed to appear. At length Mrs. Goodale proposed that her companions should wait while she go out and look for them. She found them not far off picking and eating huckleberries, their hands and faces all stained with the purple juice, in which condition she managed to gather them into the school house. On questioning the children as to what their parents knew of their doings, it came out that the latter had gone for a boat ride. At the approach of cold weather the Sunday School was closed. It was not reopened the next season on account of the absence that summer of Mr. Lay and Mr. Scofield.

Sometime afterwards Mr. Lay's mother sent eighty volumes of Sunday School books to Traverse City.

During my term of fourteen years as secretary of our school I have watched the changes, seen the advancement and become acquainted with the noble band of teachers, many from the public school who have given the precious Sunday hour of rest to the young life in which their interest centers.

## REMINISCENCES OF GRAND TRAVERSE REGION

*By Mrs. Martha Gray*

Grand Traverse region was once holy ground. It was here the Great Manitou came down to meet and bless His children. In those shadowy dells from many a dark bosom went up a fervent prayer to the Great Spirit who had not written His laws for them on the tables of stone, but had traced them on the tables of their hearts. Here on Grand Traverse Bay occurred the awful struggle between Manabooza, the good, and his bad brother, the evil one. Manabooza was born of a virgin who descended from heaven and alighted on an island, perhaps one of the Manitous. Her name was too holy to be mentioned, she was simply called the "Woman" by the people. The Midas, (the priests,) only knew her name. She had two sons. Her second son was a mischevious spirit and sowed the evil seeds of sorrow and trouble which sprang up in the path of the people. He was finally overcome and destroyed by Manabooza the good, to the great satisfaction of the Indians. The flint rocks on the east shore of Grand Traverse Bay are the remains of this evil spirit. There are many legends of Manabooza and his struggle with the powers of darkness personified in some visible form. In a conflict with the evil one in the form of a fish, Manabooza was swallowed and his canoe at the same time. But he, nothing daunted took his stone hammer from the canoe and pounded on the heart of the great fish which threw the fish into terrible agony and he began to make violent contortions as though he would dislodge the enemy he had swsllowed. Then Manabooza fearing he would be thrown into the water or drowned stopped up the throat of the fish with his canoe, and kept on pounding on the heart of the evil one. After a period of silence and darkness, light began to shine in and Manabooza found himself on the beach and sea gulls were picking the flesh from the dead fish to liberate him. When the sea serpent became envious of Manabooza he brought on a flood and drowned all living things, and the great Manitou creation was destroyed. Manabooza escaped by fleeing to the highest hill and climbing a tree which he was obliged to make grow four times to keep above the water. When the flood subsided Manabooza repeopled the earth by sticking arrows in the ground. His symbol was the white rabbit. The grave of this wonderful man is here in Northern Michigan on North Point near Alpena or Thunder Bay.

Grand Traverse means a long, long way round and it must have seemed a long way to the first people who came over the Great Lakes and threaded the pathless wilderness guided only by chart and compass, sleeping under the everlasting stars, with giant trees for canopy while the hemlock and pine boughs furnished a soft couch whose sweet odors soothed their weary senses and refreshed them for toilsome onward march still farther from civilization.

Sleeping Bear Point is on the west shore of Leelanau County. It is a huge mountain of pure white sand that has been accumulating on that point through centuries washed up by the rrsstless waves of Lake Michigan and thrown upon the beach, where the winds, in turn have caught and carried it forward. It is always moving, always growing for the forces that create it are



ever in motion. Sleeping Bear was caught and imprisoned within his clasp, the giant monarchs of the forest that grew along his path. Their tops peer from the summit or along the sides at passerby as though in mute appeal for liberation. But they will never be released for Old Sleeping Bear has lain under the spell of an enchanter for centuries and will never awaken until some throes of nature arouse him from his sleeping place beside the blue water.

In 1863 Northern Michigan was thrown into the market through the homestead law and from that time on its future was assured. Men began flocking into the region and upon the close of the war nearly every quarter section was taken, many of them by the "boys in blue," and my father, Elijah Stata, was one who fought and found, for a time, a home in the wilderness. He was a born pioneer. His people left Holland at the close of the Spanish wars, crossed the Atlantic and settled in New Amsterdam. A generation or two later they left New York and migrated up the Mohawk Valley. In another generation or two, the country of the Mohawk becoming too settled, they moved again, this time into Canada. Still restless and roving my father's generation started out, each taking a different direction. My father came into Michigan and owned a farm at Grand Ledge in an early day. He returned and made his home in New York for a time and there married my mother. Her parents had transmitted to their posterity the same roving inclination. They came from England, settled in Massachusetts and belonged to the Colburns, the Stowells and the Winchesters. Her grandfather was a paymaster in the Revolutionary War. They belonged to the stirring times when men were willing to lay down their lives for a good principle, to be sacrificed on the altar of the country they had chosen for the sake of freedom.

My father served through the civil war and at the close went south to seek his fortune in the land that had been devastated by the War God. He found a more subtle foe lurking in the mud-beds of the Missouri River flats than ever lay in ambush or was met on the battle field. He buried a part of his family who had fallen victims to Asiatic Cholera and returned North the same year. On arriving at Chicago we took passage for Ogdensburg and on that same steamer met a man named Johnson who was returning to Glen Arbor, having been outside to purchase supplies. He told father such glowing stories of the wealth of the wild, new country, the timber, the land for nothing, the ease in which one could become a well-to-do man that father would gladly have ended the journey at Glen Arbor but our mother would not. The next spring father returned and worked all summer for John Dorsey making fish barrels. White fish were abundant in Lake Michigan at that time in 1868. That autumn my father returned east and moved his family into Grand Traverse region. We children were delighted and happy that the change was to be made; for we like all children thought a new country and new people would bring us many things and we were not disappointed though the things brought were not expected.

One sunny day in September, the Oswegatche of the Western Transportation line, Capt. Rossman in command, landed us safely on the little dock at Glen Arbor. The only business the boat had at that dock was to take on wood and leave us, together with another family. Glen Arbor was like many other things one sees on maps, a name only. A dreary stretch of pure white sand, a few cabins completely hidden by small oak and pine trees, a hotel and no guests, a small general store owned by the Northern Transportation line, and a postoffice kept by George Ray in his home, completed the whole. Here we began to hear the term "outside." Anyone not living here lived "outside."

Father decided we must get the things together again and finish our journey and be in the new home before winter would be upon us. We had been stopping in Glen Arbor until mother was strong enough to take the journey of twenty-five miles to the farm that father had chosen. One beautiful morning the wagons were again brought to the door and loaded and I took my

seat by my father's side, my brother Seth rode with the man who drove the other team, and we began that toilsome journey. The country was rough and hill upon hill rose before us. The patient horses kept climbing higher and higher. When we had gone ten miles we came to the crest of the hills that formed the background to Glen Arbor, and here we stopped to rest and feed our horses and eat our lunch. From here, the view was magnificent. Stretching away over miles and miles the country and great lakes lay before us and at the foot of the hills lay an inland lake nine miles across which was called Glen Lake. It was only one-half mile from Lake Michigan and men had planned to open a channel so that vessels could seek a safe harbor there from storms that were frequently occurring on the great lake. Away over Lake Michigan we could see the great Manitou so far away that they could be seen only on a clear day. And to the northward lay old "Sleeping Bear." It was late in the day when we came to a place where father stopped the horses. "Now," said he, "it is only two and one-half miles home and you two will run through the woods and get there much sooner than we can by the wagon road. Seth, be sure and follow the blazed trees and do not lose the trail, for if you do, you will perish in the woods." Father had six miles to make by road so Seth took my hand and we started on the trail.

Just as night fall was upon us, we emerged from the forest into a tiny clearing and Seth said, "This is home." There was a pond, a tiny dark pool, the forest leaves lying deep to the water's edge. Across the pond stood a log cabin and at the end of the pond another log cabin, and still another log building stood on a hill, the strangest looking building I had ever seen, just a square tower whose top was surmounted by a shaft with four great arms outspread. The solemn stillness of everything had begun to impress me and we were thankful that we were to have neighbors at least, for a family lived in a house at the end of the lake, and at the other was to be our future home. We crossed to the cabin. Seth lifted the wooden latch and we entered. The old man whom we had met the year before and through whose influence we had been brought to our present condition came in in the evening. It was his son who lived in the same clearing and was to be our neighbor. His name was Lije Johnson and his wife's name was "Marthy." "Lije" and "Marthy" it was from the beginning. Everyone was called by his first name. Older men were called "Old Men." The "Old Man" had married a second woman and she had left him and gone to her relatives "outside." He was going in the spring. Father had bought out the old man's improvement and that was how we had even this small beginning in the wilderness.

It was the first day of November when mother arrived and not a day too soon for the second day the snow began to fall gently, silently, without any warning whatever. It snowed fifty-one days, then the sun shone out one day only, then the snow began again as it had done it the beginning, never any effort, never any noise, no sign of storm, no wind, no roar, no rush, just gently, silently fell; and mother sat in the cabin and wept all the time. We children did not run out to play for there was no place to play, nothing to play with and we could only stand by the two little windows and watch the snow fall and wonder if spring would ever come and it was not Christmas yet, that joyous time for children, a time lost to us now, and worst of all we had no books.

It was about Christmas time that mother decided to let Seth, now a healthy boy of seventeen, go to Glen Arbor to work. The men were on the trail coming and going every week and the trail being through our clearing they were sure to stop both ways and tell stories. Father was a genial man and enjoyed seeing them, and mother's bread was good and the men were sure to get some thick slices if they were coming in from Glen Arbor. The walk of twenty-five miles was enough to sharpen any man's appetite. We had an

abundance of food for the first year and mother dispensed it with a generous hand and the men were sure to stop. These men seeing Seth, a robust, rollicking youth just springing into manhood thought he would enliven the camp and they persuaded mother to let him go. He could earn some clothing and his living, at least, and that would be of future use. The men declared he would have work for good and earnest by another winter and the present work would initiate him.

Seth's bundle was made ready and on Monday in company with three men he started over the trail. In coming and going they always had a company of three or more and walked single file. The first breaking the path for the rest, always with his eyes on the blazed trees. When he became weary he fell out and dropped behind and the next man took the lead, and so on. Seth being the boy, fell in the rear and the path was a blessing, considering the heavy bundle, his youth and the twenty-five miles.

By the first of February the snow was so deep all traveling was done on snow shoes and the men came over the trail carrying as much provision as they were able to "back" home. Money was not to be had in large quantities at Glen Arbor and if they had received all money, supplies were not nearer to them than Traverse City or Glen Arbor. Everything at Glen Arbor was under the control of the Northern Transportation Company and good serviceable clothing and common staples could be obtained in exchange for work performed. But prices were high at the close of that awful Civil War, tea two dollars a pound; pork and sugar twenty-five cents a pound; flour eighteen dollars a barrel, and after the men had chopped cord wood to earn the necessities of life, and then carried them home on their backs twenty-five miles they thought that they were doubly earned and that they had paid a high price for them.

In the month of March the men came home to make maple sugar and Seth came too, and doing as the rest did, he brought all he could carry, and that was a large piece of salt pork. He had earned his living, some good stout clothes and had had enough left to purchase the pork. He had cut a hole through the tough rind, fastened a stout string to it and was dragging it through the snow behind him. The cord wood camps were broken up. The men had come home. The sun shone out once more and when the days grew a little warmer the maple sap began to run up the trees and the sugar-making was on.

There was another strange thing in this new country that same spring worth recording. The people had told us of the pigeons and how they came there every year to nest, and that they killed them for food. They had even gone into their nesting places and taken the squabs by the sackful and told what fine eating they were. We had thought that these stories might have some truth but were not prepared for the deluge that came upon us. As soon as the buds began to swell and weather to grow warm they came by the millions. I have seen flocks fly so low and so thick that Seth actually knocked them down with a stick. We finally did not try to shoot them—it was a waste of powder and shot. Once Seth killed nineteen at a single shot by firing into a flock that were flying through the clearing. So we put up the gun and set some traps by the little pond where they came down to drink and caught all we could use. They nested just a few miles from where we were located and Seth and I went to see them at home. Their homes were simplicity itself—a few sticks laid on a tiny crotch of a tree—that was all and the trees were literally full of them. How the queer nests ever held the eggs and kept them from falling to the ground is a mystery.

The beech trees were the only nut bearing ones in the country and they bore abundantly. That was one reason why the pigeons came. Another reason was the solitude which they like for their brooding and food for their

young. Some of the pigeons always lingered through the summer as though they were watching nature to see if food would be forthcoming another year.

The first summer wore away as it had begun. There was nothing when it opened and there was nothing at its close—a few nubbins of corn, some potatoes, only a little money left and starvation seemed near. We had seen nothing but work with no results. Father was hopeful and would say, "The country is new and all will come right in time." One thing was sure, we could make arrangements and another season see how large a crop of maple sugar we could gather. The nubbins of corn were carefully gathered and carefully housed in the loft, the potatoes were stored in a deep hole under the floor, more corn was purchased—we must live on that now—and we got ready for when that awful snow was on and no one could get in or out. In the early fall father and Seth went to Lime Lake, a mile from us, and cut down some pine trees, sawed them into bolts, the proper length for sap buckets and piled them ready to be hauled home when the snow came. There was so little money left that it was decided that Seth should go to Glen Arbor the first thing in the fall and work all winter. It might be necessary to use his wages to keep the wolf away from the door and his clothes were made ready for his departure. We began to understand something of how we must proceed in order to keep soul and body together. The soul might shrivel until scarcely an atom of the Divine be left and the body grow gaunt and ugly for want of nourishment, yet they would cling together.

The summer had ended; we had worked, hoped and were not rewarded by any results from toil. We had heard from the old home once or twice. The nearest postoffice was six miles away. The mail was brought irregularly on the back of an Indian. When I was sent to get any mail that had come, I went with two or three other girls and it took a whole day. But there was one advantage in that, we had to stop and rest and we were sure to stop at some cabin and thus get acquainted with the people. The first time I met my mother-in-law, was on my first trip to the postoffice. I saw her a good many times after that, for when I married I lived among my husband's people for twenty-one years and we got pretty well acquainted.

We were less prepared for the second winter. Father and I went over a mile to Lime Lake and brought home on a hand sleigh pine bolts which he split with a fro and made into staves for sap buckets. Our cabin was turned into a cooper shop and only on Sundays the house being specially cleared up had any semblance of a home. By this method we kept track of Sundays. Father made hundreds of buckets to gather the sap and tubs to hold the syrup which was strained through heavy woolen bags to eliminate the lime. He also made an iron pan in which to boil down the sap. These pans had sides of wood and were placed over arches which contained the fire. We made many hundred pounds of fine maple sugar. Food was scarce and the best mother could do was to contrive new methods of preparing the corn which was our only dependence. Seth worked at Glen Arbor and at long intervals came with tea and pork.

Father took the sugar with an ox team to Glen Arbor where it was shipped to a rich uncle of mother's in Detroit and sold to good advantage. With the money he bought a horse and wagon and many things needed. Our aunt sent a barrel of clothing and no present, past or future, can ever again be so acceptable.

Our sister Sarah who had been left in New York state came in July, and in August another sister was added to our family.

Dr. Wilson was our physician coming to us from Kasson township, Lee-lanau county. He was an excellent doctor and fine scholar, teaching school during the winters. He was to send us some medicine and I was sent on horseback to get it. On my return about a mile from home I met a big black

bear which frightened me beyond measure. I screamed in my fright when the bear turned, looked at me and scampered off into the woods. I never saw but one after that and he ran one way as fast as I ran the other.

We missed Seth who was at work fifty miles away at a man's full wages, and we also missed the tea and pork he brought on his visits. Mother could only spare one slice of pork for a meal using the drippings to season the water gravy for the potatoes and corn bread.

Our sugar was sold in Frankfort and supplied only a few of our many necessities. That summer we found red raspberries and blackberries in abundance. The crops were very poor, a little buckwheat, corn, potatoes and "baggas." We killed our first pig. In our nine years stay on the place we never owned a cow.

The choice of a location for a county seat was submitted to a vote of the electors in that early day but it was not an easy matter to settle on a permanent location. Frankfort and Benzonia contested the right of ownership for more than forty years and the county seat went like a will-of-the-wisp backward and forward from one place to another time and again. The newspapers of the early day, *The Banner of Benzonia* and the *Express of Frankfort* in long elaborately wrought columns vented their spleen in vituperation of the successful party. Perhaps the people of Benzonia would be peacefully going about their daily avocation or sleeping quietly in their beds, never guessing anything out of the ordinary when the summons would come for some of them to appear at the next term of Circuit Court which would be held at the county seat at Frankfort. Then they would awaken to the fact that the county seat had literally taken legs and walked off—but it did not remain off for long, for the same mode of procedure would be used in reclaiming the stolen property. Finally Frankfort won out and for several years the county seat was fixed at that place, the discarded school building being used as a court house. People seemed afraid to invest money in a county building when the county seat was so insecure and liable to flit at any moment. In 1905, after more than forty years of contention the matter of a permanent location was again submitted to the voters and Honor, a new town on the Platte river near the center of the county secured the coveted prize.

In 1864 a Mr. Beswick built the first saw mill in the interior of Grand Traverse region. It was built on a little stream that emptied into Lake Ann and is known as Ransom Creek. This mill had one muley saw whose running capacity would cut one thousand feet of lumber in a day. In 1866 the mill fell into the hands of the Ransom's, father and son, who built on the same stream in 1869 a gristmill with one run of stones and capacity of grinding five bushels of grain in an hour. Mr. Ransom's mill was kept busy. People came from Glen Arbor, Homestead, Platte, and all over the country.

In this same year the Hannah, Lay Co. built their first gristmill at Traverse City and Mr. Hubbell built one at Benzonia. At Traverse City there was an excellent water power. Mr. Hubbell's mill had an over-shot well and a little shute carried the water over the wheel and the power was the one great difficulty but in time that was overcome and a better mill did service for the people.

George Yonkers was the first regular minister sent upon our charge. He was a very simple, unpretentious man having but little education or executive ability but he had a firm faith in religion as a power to save and he taught the best he could. His teaching was a simple repetition of the old Bible tales. One Sunday it would be Noah and the Ark, another Elijah and the raven, or Adam and Eve in the garden. He extorted the promise from us one New Year's eve that we would read the Bible through the coming year. Ten chapters on Sunday and three every day in the week would finish the entire book. It was many years before the dancing parties were re-established.

The winter I was sixteen years old it was the worst winter of my life so far as food and clothing were concerned. If we could get two new print dresses during the year, we thought we were well clothed and one summer mother and I had one pair of shoes between us. It is safe to say they were worn only on rare occasions. The next summer after I was sixteen years old I attended a Sunday school several miles from our house, the first since coming into this new country. There would be the same singing and praying we heard at all the meetings and the teaching consisted of our repeating as many verses from the Bible as we had learned through the week. I have, and have always had a remarkable memory, and that summer I committed the four Gospels to memory and would repeat to the young man who did not teach, just listened to us recite, as many as two hundred verses at a session. It was the same young man who had put the wishbone over the door. He must have been struck with this peculiar mental power and fell in love with me. I returned the affection and the winter I was seventeen years old I was married. He owned eighty acres of timber land and so far as finances were concerned, nothing else. But he worked in Glen Arbor most of the time and earned food and clothing and some money. He had no home to take me to and I was to stay on with mother. I was fed and clothed and sometimes my good husband brought clothes for mother too. In May when the little eleven-months-old baby sister died it was buried in a little coffin made by some kind-hearted man, a few neighbors gathered, a prayer was said, a hymn sung, some tears shed and the baby taken two miles away and laid to rest. People had begun to die in this new country and a little cemetery was started and already several graves gave evidence that one thing, the great Inevitable, could not be put off.

The summer after we were married my husband chopped and cleared about one acre and built a tiny log dwelling on our eighty acres of land. When one and a half years had passed we went there to live. We were a half mile from water but were on level ground. I was now in my nineteenth year—happy in the love of my husband. I had married the finest youth in the country and our little dwelling was the best furnished for miles around. We had six rush bottom chairs, one walnut table, a cottage bedstead, a cook stove, two trunks, one rocking chair and some dishes, a few simple things to work with and enough bedding for one bed. Everything was new and at that time and in that place it had cost a large sum of money. I shall never forget the anguish I experienced over the first thing broken. We had a large lamp, the bottom of which got loose one day when I was washing it and the bottom fell out and struck the stove and broke all to pieces. I cried all day. There was a woman living a mile from me who listened to all sorrow and gave Christian advice and this being my first loss I went to her. She had lately come into the country and knew nothing of the privations of the people, that would come later. When she saw me she thought some awful calamity had befallen me, and really there had for the nearest lamp was twenty-five miles away. I told her my trouble, and she looked strangely at me and said, "You foolish child! Crying for a broken lamp bottom! You will cry for bigger things some day!" and going to a box she took out a lamp bottom prettier than the one I had broken and putting it into my hands said, "There, take that and stop your foolish tears, and then she took some plaster of paris and showed me how to repair the damage done.

Father had made me a very large rain water tub, it held several barrels and this was the only well we had for several years. It would be filled with snow in the spring and a good tight cover kept the water clean and with the rain water we could catch we were usually supplied. My husband had a neck yoke and buckets and sometimes he carried the water from a pond a half a mile away. When my husband chopped the trees down he left a little clump of maple saplings at one end and side of our dwelling and this gave the place

a picturesque appearance and the very first spring we went there two robins came and set up housekeeping in the young trees. I fed the birds and watched over their domestic plans and mode of life and we called them "Our Birds."

In 1869, George Aylsworth moved his cord wood enterprise from the Manitou Island and established himself on the mainland at the point now called Empire. This opened a way for work to be obtained nearer than Glen Arbor or Frankfort. The blast furnace at Frankfort used thousands of cords of hard wood in their coal kilns and many men from our section spent a part of the winter working at that point. But it was much more difficult to get to Frankfort in the winter than to any other point where work could be obtained. They usually had to make a wide detour and go by way of Inland Township making the distance nearly forty miles. The snow was almost impassable and many settlers along the route would not see a traveler only on snow shoes during the entire winter.

No sooner had the country been opened up so that it was possible to get in and out with a wagon and work had been provided so that some money could be obtained, the settlers turned their attention to the founding of schools. The first schoolhouses were rude log huts sometimes right in the woods. The first teachers were often beginners and the instruction of the simplest kind. But all this was a beginning and in a few years the young people from Benzonia College began to take schools and by their higher mental development stimulated many of the young girls of the section to attend the higher school at Benzonia and fit themselves for teaching. In time the schools of Grand Traverse region were noted for their efficient instructors.

It was a happy day when we knew the great outside world was connected with us by a regular mail route. Sometimes it was difficult to keep the mail moving in the winter time, but men turned out with oxen and horses too and helped open the way. Now when the mail route was established there was always a road of some kind in the winter to Traverse City.

Traverse City was beginning to have a great influence in the country for a railroad from the outside world was gradually coming that way and in December, 1872, reached its destination, bringing a wave of immigration that was to influence the country for a time, in many ways. The coming of the railroad brought great changes to the country.

Many of the early settlers left the country and all was changed. Matt Burnett purchased land from the government, made a large clearing, planted a fine orchard and put up good buildings. After seven years of solitude his wife persuaded him to move, which he did with only an accumulation of six hundred dollars.

Mr. Hoxie mortgaged his land and started a store at Almira. At the end of five years he closed his business and buying a small piece of land again began all over. Two others tried the store and failed and numerous other instances could be cited. When my father had been nine years on his land he gave eighty acres to my brother Seth, mortgaged the remaining eighty for two hundred and fifty dollars and left the country in 1876. To my knowledge no one has since occupied his land.

My brother Seth was married in 1880 and had one son and two daughters. It had been an unusually severe winter the snow lying six feet on the level and all the roads were blocked. Seth started out to hunt a deer. While trying to climb over a fallen log he dropped his gun which in some way went off sending the charge through his hand. He was miles from home but guided by his compass he made his way to a man who had some medical skill. His rude surgery only made matters worse so my brother went to Traverse City twenty-five miles away where a doctor dressed the wound but used no anesthetics. His children playing on his lap absorbed the poison and all three died with malignant black diphtheria. Although my brother seemed to improve he

never recovered and that fall contracted a cold which ended his life after ten days suffering.

Grand Traverse County is recovering from the desolation of denuded forests with just enough material left to feed the demons of forest fires. It is surely coming into its own with the promising products of potatoes, vegetables and fruits.

Too late to save any of the original forests the great State of Michigan is attempting to aid nature in the restoration of the lost wealth of trees which so often were wasted, not utilized. Here again man thwarts the purpose by his carelessness or greed. I could relate personal incidents of where thoughtless acts started fires which wiped out the work of years and hopes for future sustenance.

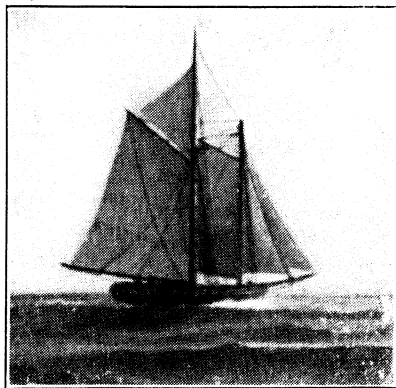
Leelanau's German settlement has done much for the country. The second crop of trees has been harvested in the county but whether wisely or not time will show. Persons searching for homes have traversed the west and south and returned to settle in the Grand Traverse region.

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## SCHOOL ON THE MADELINE

*S. E. Wait Writes of the Time when He Taught Aboard the "Madeline"*

"In November, 1851, five young men arrived at old Mission on the schooner "Madeline," with the intention of wintering in the vicinity. Three of them were brothers, named Fitzgerald. William, captain of the 'Madeline,' engaged in the fishing trade between the North shore and Mackinaw Island;



THE "MADELINE"

Michael, captain of the schooner 'Arrow,' which made weekly trips between Mackinaw Island and Old Mission, and John, a young brother. The fourth was a friend of the Fitzgeralds, named William Bryce. The fifth was Edward Chambers, who was employed as cook. They were all good seamen but were deficient in education. An eager desire to learn was the occasion of their coming. Here in the wilderness they would be removed from the allurements that might distract the attention in a populous part. It is probable also that



diffidence arising from a consciousness of their own deficiencies made them unwilling to enter public school where their limited attainments would be displayed in painful contrast with those of younger pupils.

"At Old Mission, S. E. Wait, seventeen years of age, was engaged as teacher at \$20 per month and board. Bryce and the Fitzgeralds were to pay the bill, the cook receiving his tuition in compensation for his services. The after hold was partitioned off for a kitchen, a sash placed at an angle of forty-five degrees over the after hatch furnished the light. A door was cut through to the cabin which was to be used as the school room. A blackboard was installed. The winter's provisions had been provided at Mackinaw, and when all was in readiness, the 'Madeline' was brought around to what has since been named Bowers Harbor and securely anchored for the winter. Regular hours of study were observed, and the men voluntarily submitted to strict school discipline. Spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic were the studies best suited to their needs. The evenings were taken up with blackboard exercises. At the end of each month a \$20 gold piece was handed to the teacher.

"Out of school hours they had plenty of exercise in cutting wood and bringing it on board to say nothing of the recreation of snowballing in which they sometimes engaged with the delight of genuine schoolboys.

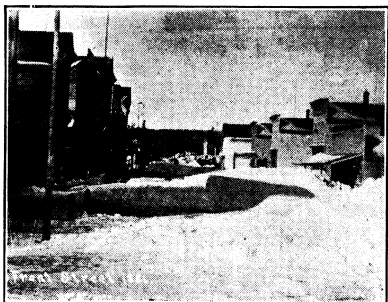
"The bay did not freeze over till March. Previous to the freezing, the wood was brought on board in the yawl; afterwards it was carried over the ice.

"There was no nearer neighbor than at Old Mission, and it would have been an interesting sight to have seen them start out single file on the Indian trail on their occasional visits six miles distant to Old Mission.

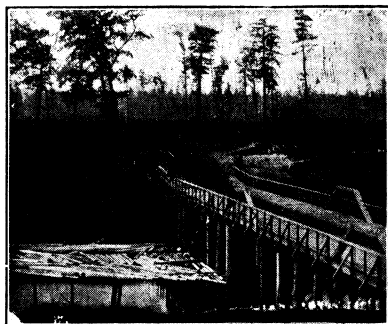
"In the breaking up of the Mormon kingdom on Beaver Island in 1856, the inhabitants scattered all through this region and a small contingent landed at the Harbor. Nicholas Bower, after whom the harbor was named; Royal Tucker, who later taught a weekly singing school at Old Mission, and two or three other families were the first settlers here.

"Of the after history of the boys, William Fitzgerald sailed a few seasons and was later appointed as government inspector of hulls at Milwaukee. Michael sailed the schooner 'Arrow' between Old Mission and Mackinaw Island, followed the Great Lakes a few years and finally settled down on a farm near Port Huron. John sailed a few years and later came into possession of a shipyard in Milwaukee. William Bryce was lost track of.

"Some years ago a yachting party consisting of J. A. Montague, C. K. Buck, H. D. Campbell and others of Traverse City, while cruising in Lake Superior, came across Ed Chambers as light keeper at White Fish Point. He later conducted a livery stable on Mackinaw Island, and I think the Chambers livery is still extant by his successors. The teacher, after many years of varied vicissitudes became a druggist in 1875, and is that still in 1918."



FRONT STREET 1865



FIRST UNION STREET BRIDGE

## TRAVERSE CITY SCHOOLS

The first school established at the "Head of the Bay," We-que-tong being the Indian name, afterward Traverse City, was in 1863 in an abandoned log building which had been built by John B. Spencer and used by him for a stable while getting out logs and timber in the winter of 1851 and 52. It stood in a wild locality some distance from the main part of the settlement—what would now be corner Front and Wellington streets. Under the supervision of Mr. A. T. Lay the house was repaired and furnished with such appliances as circumstances would admit of. The door was on the west side with a small window near it, and another on the east side of the room. A stove stood in the middle and teacher's desk near the west window. The floor was loose and open, and one occasion teacher and girls gathered their skirts about them and sprang upon the seats, as a snake with threatening looks and harmless intent was seen leisurely coming up through one of the chinks.

The books were such as the pupils happened to have. Reading,



MISS HELEN R. GOODALE

*Teacher 1853-1854*



MRS. BELLE (HANNAH) AYERS

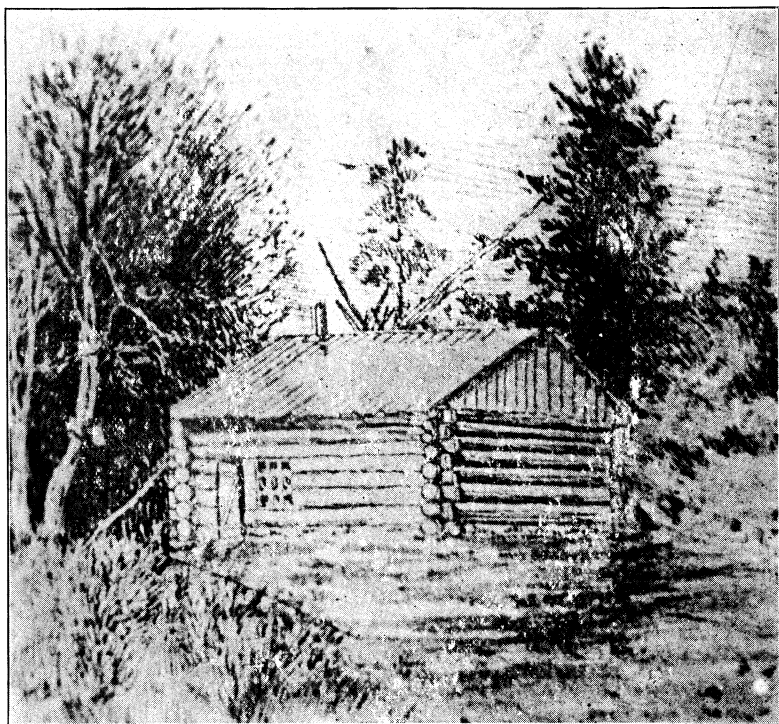
*Teacher 1861*

spelling, writing, arithmetic and geography were taught in the manner of the times. The teacher was Miss Helen R. Goodale, afterward Mrs. Thos. A. Hitchcock, daughter of Dr. D. C. Goodale who was postmaster and had charge of Hannah, Lay and Co.'s large boarding house. Miss Helen lived with her father's family in the boarding house—her expenses being defrayed by patrons of the school or assumed by Hannah, Lay & Co. according to contract.

On the direct route the teacher had to cross the river on the boom near the saw mill on which the men at the mill were gallant enough to help her across. The following is the list of pupils who attended this first school. George, John, Thomas and Elizabeth Cutler, Almond and Ellen Rutherford, Augusta, Clarissa and Lucius Smith, Elizabeth Whitney, Daniel, Alexander, James and

Jane Carmichael, Albert Norris and Agnes Goodale, sister of the teacher. The next summer the school was increased by the addition of James, William, John and Richard Garland, Melissa, Emma and Anna Rice, and Ruth Williams, also later Helen, Olive, Lucinda, Edward and Charles Blakely and the Trotman family of three children—Jane, Alfred and Belle.

After the close of the first term Miss Helen went to Chicago, where she spent the winter in study. Returning in the spring she was again employed to



TRAVERSE CITY'S FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE

teach in the log school house at an advance of fifty cents a week on her former wages.

In 1855 it was found "necessary to have a school house for district No. 1," and a sum of \$200 was voted "to be applied on said building." In 1856 \$200, and in 1857 \$250 more. This building was one story, on the site now occupied by the annex of Park Place hotel. In 1865 \$800 was appropriated to repair the school house and build an addition.

At the annual meeting in 1866 it was agitated to secure for school purposes the "park" which had been set aside by Hannah, Lay & Co. for a public park—and bounded by State, Park and Washington streets and Boardman avenue. As the town grew it was not deemed advisable to maintain it for the purpose of a park and Hannah, Lay & Co. expressed a willingness to have the plat vacated and used either for school building purposes or sold and the proceeds applied for school building purposes. Two buildings were later erected on this plat. All these buildings were all occupied and as the town grew the Broadfoot building on State street was used until at our adjourned meeting on October 14, 1876, the committee consisting of J. G. Ramsdell, H. H. Steward, C. R. Paige, J. W. Hilton and William Holdsworth, appointed to select site for

school buildings reported in favor of securing the block bounded by Wadsworth, Pine, Seventh and Eighth streets. This block was secured by exchange for the east side property and later a fine High School building was erected thereon, this showing the process of evolution from the little log stable on the bay shore.

It is impossible to pursue the building operations to the present time, so will switch off to the matter of later teachers. In the winter of 1853-54 Miss Helen Gamon, who was visiting her sister Mrs. Dr. Charlie Holton here, taught in the old Boardman boarding house located where what is now North Division street just off Front street. Miss Helen Goodale again taught in summer of 1854 in this boarding house. In the winter of 1854-55 the teacher was Farwell Campbell, the old boarding house again being occupied by the schools. In the winter of 1855-56 the teacher was a Prof. Enos in a part of



HERVEY H. ANDERSON

Born June 1, 1846. Taught in Traverse City Schools 1870.



PROF. LORIN ROBERTS

Pioneer of 1870. Principal of Traverse City Schools from 1872 to 1881.

what was afterward known as Front Street House. In the winter of 1856-57 the teacher was Theron Bostwick in the new district school house, corner of Park and State streets. The Summer term of 1857 was taught by a young lady from Old Mission. The winter term of 1859 and 60 was taught by Miss Eugenia Steele, afterward Mrs. R. A. Campbell. The winter term of 1860-61 by Howard Bristol. Miss Belle Hannah, afterward Mrs. Ayers, taught in the summer of 1861. The winter term of 1861-62 was taught by Mr. Cushman. Mrs. Esther H. Day, afterward Mrs. Reuben Hatch, Jr., taught in summer of 1862. The winter term of 1862-63 by Gilbert Campbell. Miss Martha E. Cram, afterward Mrs. Thos T. Bates, took the summer term of 1863. The 1863-64 winter term was taught by Emerson Smith. Miss Martha E. Cram taught again in the summer of 1864. The winter term of 1864-65 was taught by Rev. J. H. Crum. The summer of 1865 by Miss Haight. Winter of 1865-66

by Miss Maud Quackenbush. The summer term of 1866 was taught by Richard Hoffman. The two terms of 1866-67 and 1867-68 were taught by H. P. Blake, 1868-69 by S. G. Young. The terms of 1869-70 were taught by Albert Saylor, succeeded by Hervey H. Anderson, brother of W. S. Anderson, and the terms of 1870-71 by Prof. W. F. Saxton, who died before the expiration of the term, and was succeeded by Miss Eleanor Griswold. The summer term of 1871 was in charge of John Nixon.

In 1872 Prof. Lorin Roberts from Benzonia was elected superintendent with Mrs Mary K. Buck as teacher in the primary and Mrs. Mary A. S. Roberts in the intermediate. Mr. Roberts conducted the schools until his resignation in 1880 to enter the practice of law.

In 1880 Prof. S. G. Burkhead was engaged, retiring in 1884 when Prof. C. T. Grawn was engaged holding the position of superintendent until his resignation in 1899. Later he took the superintendency of the State Normal School at Mt. Pleasant. During his residence in Traverse City the schools attained a high degree of excellency, being placed on the Ann Arbor list.

On Prof. Grawn's resignation, Principal C. H. Horn was appointed superintendent, he holding the position until 1902 when he resigned to accept a chair at Grinnell University, Iowa, and Prof. I. B. Gilbert of St. Johns succeeded to the position.

Prof. Gilbert held the position until in June, 1911, when Prof. L. L. Tyler was appointed and held the position until on February 23, 1918, when he was granted a year's absence to join the Y. M. C. A. at the war front in France, and was succeeded by Prof. Geo. H. Curtis, principal of the High School.

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## MEMORIES OF EARLY DAYS

*By Ada K. Sprague Pratt*

I have been asked to tell something of society in Traverse City in the early days. It would be difficult to tell of a thing which did not exist, and there was certainly nothing which could have answered to that name. If there were the "400" some of the dusky damsels of the wigwams and the braves of the forests must have been included; but there were social conditions of which I love to think, and of which I am not averse to speak.

To begin with I will tell that we all came from somewhere, none were indigenous to the soil, none to the manor born; but we had been born elsewhere, and from choice or stress of fortune had found ourselves in a little hamlet at the head of Grand Traverse bay, and, after the first bit of homesickness wore off we liked it—the hamlet and the bay and each other, which was certainly very fortunate—but then you see we were a very good sort of people—at least that was our estimate of each other, and so we proceeded to have just as good a time as possible under the circumstances. We had plenty to eat though the variety was decidedly limited, but that was all right for everybody had, or could have the same things. Corned beef, salt pork and fresh fish. Once a week Hannah, Lay & Co. would have one of their old oxen killed and everybody would buy a piece and that would stay by us sometime. For several years we had only cove oysters and when the stage route was established we could occasionally get fresh ones, but we indulged sparingly for fear of spoiling our already cultivated taste for the cove oysters. When I think of some of the coffee we got during those war times I can but think what a fortune a Postum man could have made. We had to take our peaches from the tin cans of commerce but our berries, such as blue berries, raspberries and

blackberries were delicious and we put them up for winter in jugs with sealing wax on the corks for the self-sealer had not come into use then. Grand Traverse beat the world then as now in the matter of potatoes, and nearly every family kept a cow so you see we did not lack for good things to eat. The Propeller Alleghany brought in the fall all necessary supplies for the next winter. In the spring we did not have to look in the daily paper to see if the ice was breaking in the bay. It used to start from the shore with a good stout south wind and then we would go and sit upon the beach and watch it as it drifted away out into Lake Michigan. I now recall a bit of poetry Mrs. Bates



ADA K. SPRAGUE PRATT

Pioneer of 1861. Born in Gill, Mass., August 16, 1843. Charter member of Ladies' Library Association. Organizer of Eastern Star of Traverse City.

made when she and I were sitting gazing out upon the blue waters. If it had been made public we might think Tennyson had read it when he wrote his Song of the Sea, but I now present it to the public for the first time:

' Break, break, break,  
 Against the old dock come kerslam,  
 Making sweet music in the soul  
 Of Ada Sprague and Martha Cram."

As to the matter of dress we mostly wore what we brought with us, but if we wanted to make a new gown we consulted Peterson's Magazine for styles.

#### SLEIGHING PARTY

The first party held after I came was upon the evening of my arrival and I was too tired to attend. It was in the unfinished Herald building, where the Hamilton-Milliken block now stands. Albert Bacon was one of our business

men and owned the only horses not in constant use. They were a span of lively Indian ponies. Often during an afternoon we would receive a note reading: "The houses of Goodale and Sprague will please hold themselves in readiness to take a sleigh ride tonight," and at seven o'clock a long sleigh box with straw covered bottom would appear at our door with possibly one or two occupants besides Mr. Bacon and we would go. My! what joy it was. The sleighing good, air clear and bracing and young blood flowing through our veins kept us warm. H. D. Campbell had a housekeeper at his farm at Silver Lake and we would often drive up there taking our cans of cove oysters and bags of crackers with us.

#### DANCING PARTY AT ELK RAPIDS

The first real dancing party I attended was Washington's birthday of 1862. Mr. Bacon took a load of six (including himself) with his sleigh and ponies and we reached Elk Rapids in time for dinner. The party was to be held at the Stocking House and we drove directly there. I remember the building well for a small tower was upon the top overlooking the broad expanse of East Bay and the proprietor called it his "purgatory," but of course we all knew he meant observatory. After dinner we visited and told stories until supper time, then the supper tables cleared were as soon as possible and by seven or half past the dance began. Michael Gay and J. E. Greilick, who accompanied our party, played the violins. Those two instruments furnished the best music I have ever heard at a party. It was almost morning when we retired but betimes were off for a ride about the little hamlet. After dinner Mr. Bacon took some of us to his farm across Elk Lake. The ice rumbled ominously and great cracks yawned in all directions but it did not seem so hazardous until we had learned that the ice all left the lake the next day. We danced a short time that evening but soon gave it up to gather about a huge fire and listen to stories from the lips of Mr. A. S. Wadsworth, tales of personal adventure and hair breadth escapes told as only he could tell them. It was near Sunday morning before we retired, but we were up in time to hear a good Methodist sermon at the school house. After dinner we started home taking Mr. Wadsworth with us and stopping at his store located at Petobego Lake. It was a low two story log building, the lower part used as a boarding house for his men and the upper for a store to furnish supplies. He had a small assortment of trinkets and the boys bought souvenirs for each of the girls. I have mine yet. We reached home just at dark a tired but happy crowd. The next summer I went over the same route on the back of one of the same ponies we rode after then. We had dancing parties at various places after that. At the Gunton House, Hannah & Lay's boarding house and often one at Mr. Hannah's house. In the winter we had singing school too, and it is possible one or two are present who will remember the singing teacher who would say with great emphasis, "Now, all ascend up," as he flourished his heavy baton and run the scale from "do" to high "C." I have always wondered why it was, with such advantages I never became a singer, but some how I escaped.

There were candy pulls and pop corn parties. We were all readers as well as workers and the larger number of adult women were, as well as most of the men, exceedingly well informed upon all current topics. With the mail coming once a week we were well supplied with reading matter (we always took a large market basket to the post office.) What one had we all had or were welcome to have; and all were liberal subscribers to the periodicals of the day. The kindly atmosphere which, like the breath of our own pine woods, pervaded the place and made us feel like one large household and the desire for intelligent companionship was mutual. We met and discussed what we read, always with a keen interest in the movements of the great outside world so full of war and strife. Our few soldier boys were sent off with as hearty a God speed as

ever followed a whole regiment. Science, art, inventions, religion, all received our attention. To the ladies who think they cannot call a company together without holding forth bridge, eucré or some form of amusement I just want to say a game of cards was never, to my knowledge, played in Traverse City during all those early years. In the spring the maple sugar camps were frequently visited and those of us who did not go to "Jericho" went elsewhere to the sugarings off, sure to have a good time wherever it was, for the good reason that we carried it with us. Hospitality was everywhere where the smoke of a chimney curled and try as we might there was no such things as forestalling an invitation. The old received the greatest consideration and the young the kindest attention. Like one great family we were dependent upon each other and everybody found happiness in helping to make others happy. One very enjoyable event occurred with great regularity during a few months of the year.

#### PROPELLER ALLEGHANY

When the old Propeller Alleghany's whistle was heard in the vicinity of Marion Island (then prompted by Albert Bacon and called Island No. 10) everybody started for the dock ready to hear the news and welcome all new comers. Then too just to look at the boat was a source of joy for she had come direct from the outside world from which we were cut off. If she whistled just before noon on Sunday I will not tell you that any left Divine service but the minister would hasten to pronounce the benediction while he had an audience. We went about a great deal upon the water in crafts of all kinds and when H. D. Campbell was married to Miss Kate Carmichael six of us were invited to go with them upon the Alleghany to Port Sarnia and Port Huron. It was a fine trip and ever to be remembered by the few of us left, for out of the party invited including bride and groom, only one is left. The stanch old captain and his mates passed away years ago.

We had wonderful Christmas trees then standing all about us the year around, but the evening of the 24th of December would find us crowded into the old school house with its half dozen kerosene lamps, and a tree all aglow with bits of candles and tinsel, strings of pop corn and bits of bright tin. Then too the best of it was everybody within a radius of two miles was remembered without one exception. The baby with a pair of shoes or a rattle, the needy with a ham, a sack of flour or a dried apple cake. Butter was scarce and very dear but with the spice it was impossible to detect the lard smuggled in for shortening. I could tell of many things of interest as the years passed on.

#### OUR FIRST CLUB

I think our first club was called "The Mutual Admiration Society" and good literary work was done by the young people. Those were good old pioneer days but much as they were enjoyed then I would not recall them. Why, the first time I went to New York I went in February of 1868 on stage to Grand Rapids. Left here at seven on Tuesday morning and we rode until ten or half past nights getting to Grand Rapids at 3:30 the afternoon of the following Friday. We made good time too and did not feel very tired. Now we go to Grand Rapids and reach there in less than five hours all tired out and exclaim it was such a long dreary ride!

Everything goes by steam and electricity so much now a days we are constantly desiring more rapid transit. I am very proud of our Queen City by the bay and am only sad that the dear ones who lived those pioneer days with us cannot see the wonderful development of our town and country. I still contend that no one who attends the "Movies" has any more real pleasure out of them than we did when we paid out ten cents to go into a ten by twelve show tent (which would come once in a while upon the boats) to view the great living



wonders of the age or took our work at two o'clock and together with other ladies and their husbands sat down to a hearty six o'clock combination dinner and supper.

#### MY ARRIVAL IN TRAVERSE CITY

Just after the first troops were sent out from Southern Michigan, my mother and I accompanied my brother Mr. E. L. Sprague, who had been in Elk Rapids and Traverse City several years, to Chicago, where at that time the remains of Stephen A. Douglas lay in state. After a stay there of thirty-six hours we took passage on board the Propeller Alleghany, owned by Hannah, Lay & Co., with George Boynton for captain, George Baldwin first mate and Eli Coon second mate. After a ride of thirty hours with Lake Michigan on her very best behavior we reached this port at seven o'clock on the morning of June 10, 1861. It was one of those perfect days immortalized by the poet Lowell because so rare. As the good old captain pulled into the dock he was greeted by Perry Hannah (then only thirty six years old) who stood with hands ready to grasp the mail pouches while he asked eagerly for the latest war news.

There seemed a Sabbath's stillness in the air broken only by the noise of the boat and the dreamy buzzing of the saws at the one mill, as they passed through the huge pine logs. Then we waded through the sand and sawdust to Dr. Goodale's house where we were to board until we could go to housekeeping. That morning begun a friendship between the two families broken only as death has severed the links. Ten ate breakfast there that morning, and today only one of the ten are living. The house stood where the Hotel Whiting now stands and the house we were to occupy was where Barnum & Earl's jewelry store is. Mr. Smith Barnes was store manager for Hannah, Lay & Co. and boarded at the Doctor's. During a few week's absence of Mrs. Barnes, and with his usual desire to make the women folks comfortable, backed plank, and laid a walk with his own hands between the two back doors so we would not have to empty our shoes of sand after making a neighborly call.

#### TRAVERSE CITY

I wish I could make you see Traverse City as I saw it that beautiful morning. I had never lived in but one town and that a village with churches of various denominations, a Union school and situated on the M. C. R. R. so I did not expect a very large city, but why did they call it a city? The name city seemed such a misnomer, but the men who gave the name must have had the faith of the mother who always made her boy's clothes too large for him and when interviewed upon the subject replied, "Johnny will grow to them" and Johnny did grow to them and we have grown to have a legal right to our name of city and more than that we are proud to be called the "Queen City of the North." I will acknowledge that fifty-seven years ago it took a great stretch of imagination to see much of a city here. All of the north side of Front Street was grown up to wild roses, brakes and blueberry brush. I have many times picked quarts of berries there.

As I said before, the houses were all upon the south side of the street. Beginning at the east end was a small part of what has of late been called "Cottage Home" but was then our grandest hotel, owned and named by the proprietor, "The Gunton House." Mr. Gunton's daughter, Mrs. B. J. Morgan, has lived continuously during her life of half a century upon the one block, with the exception of a temporary residence upon the next block while the new house was being constructed. There was a small frame dwelling just south of the hotel. West was an old log house where Miss Helen Goodale, later Mrs. T. A. Hitchcock, taught the first school, but then used as a dwelling by Gustavus Brown. No other building until we reached the southeast corner

of Front and Park Streets, where stood a small dwelling to be seen only a year ago. The small building back of it, later a bicycle repair shop, was a store with a stock of goods owned by H. D. Campbell and A. W. Bacon. Next was a hotel run by Wm. Fowle and called "The Fowle House." A. V. Friedrich's block stands upon its site.

Morgan Bates was just erecting a one story office building on the corner where the First National Bank is located, and where Dreamland stands was a small cottage afterwards owned by Smith Barnes. As I mentioned before, our own house stood where Barnum & Earl's jewelry store is and where Mr. Kyselka's store stands we had a very nice vegetable garden, that part of the lot having been enriched by many loads of heavy soil. Dr. Goodale's residence was a few feet west and was used as a dwelling house, Doctor's office and the post office. The township library was also kept there. Then came the house occupied as a private dwelling by Thomas Cutler and in later years added to and used as a hotel bearing the stately name of Mansion House. Today we see the ground covered by the Wilhelm Block. There was no house near the Leelanau county line except on the corner of Bay and Elmwood. Albert Bacon owned it then, built a small dwelling house and called the place Lincolnville. Coming back we find an old flour mill about where the intersection of North Division and Front street is. Mr. Hannah's cottage was a part of the cottage still standing on Bay street. Farther north were some old hay sheds, then came some rude dwellings used by the mill men with families. The location on Bay street was known as Slab City and all the houses west were located in Bagdad. There was a certain jealousy existing between these localities and I always suspected the Slab Cityites felt more aristocratic because they possessed the one house with a real brick chimney, and the Bagdadites were possibly envious of it. Mr. Dominic Dunn lived in a small house west of the Wilhelm Block and Joseph Knizek occupied a very small house west of that one, some of it being used as a shoe shop. Away out on Washington street stood a small new dwelling painted white and occupied by Morgan Bates. It is the upright part of Mrs. Lorin Roberts' house. A low school house (used as a court house during session of circuit court) stood where Park Place Annex stands. There had been upon the public square two buildings known respectively as Court House and Jail but the former was burned a short time before I came here and the Jail was of little value. Crossing the wooden bridge at North Union street we find upon the right a two story wooden building occupied by Hannah, Lay & Co. who were then as now "Dealers in Everything." Upon the left was an old tool house and Hannah, Lay & Co.'s boarding house for their men. Later it was very much added to and known as the "Bay House," afterward the Pangborn House and was burned January, 1902. The Grand Traverse Herald office and the U. S. Land offices occupied a small building just west upon Bay street and Mr. Germaine resided just west of that. Aside from the necessary outbuildings and barns I think I have recalled every structure near Traverse City. It was all woods south of town, no dwelling in that direction nearer than where Mr. Ransom now lives. That was Bohemia town, where as young lads resided many of our respected business men of today. This is the way I first saw Traverse City fifty-seven years ago.

#### OUR CEMETERY

There is one thing more I wish to speak of, that is our cemetery. When I came the only burial place was on the bank of the Boardman river, east of the Carnegie Library, and about where the park is now located.

In 1861 the Board of Supervisors arranged for forty acres of land and while they felt certain not more than half of it would be used they wanted to be sure and have enough for all time to come. The population was small and

people were shamefully healthy. The first person buried in the new ground was John Hopper who was accidentally killed by his gun.

I have no doubt that incident gave rise to an item I saw afterwards in a Pennsylvania paper stating that Traverse City, Michigan was such a healthy place they "had to kill a man to start a burying ground." We still claim ours is a healthy climate but all manner of diseases have been brought to us until now our City of the Dead is becoming crowded and we have added more acres

## THE MILLIKEN COTTAGE

At the time of the World's Fair at Chicago in 1892, J. W. Milliken erected a small cottage on the Fair grounds to entertain his Traverse City friends. Mrs. Mary K. Buck wrote the following poem in commemoration of the event, at a reunion at "Edgewood" in the cottage which had been placed there.

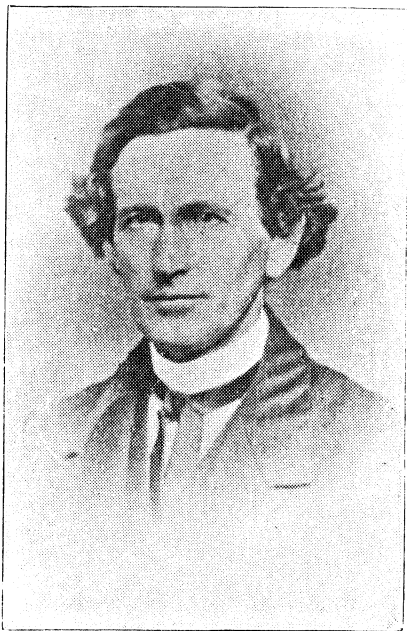
Oh, here's to the cottage we fondly remember,  
 That squatted last year on a bit of wild ground,  
 From some time in June till the chilly November,  
 With the Fair to the North, and the prairie around.  
 Should you ask me the style of its quaint architecture  
 I fear I should be quite unable to tell;  
 But with beds that are downy, snug walls to protect ye,  
 And fare that was dainty, you lived like a swell  
 In that queer little cottage, the Milliken cottage,  
 The dear little cottage that sheltered us well.

No portico vast, neither turret nor gable,  
 Could add to that cottage one beauty or grace;  
 But Queen Anne lent a hand to preparing its table,  
 And reigned in its kitchen with bright, smiling face,  
 And the guests, with their grips and their telescopes handy,  
 Whose fortune it was in that cottage to dwell,  
 Pronounced it, in language emphatic, "a dandy,"  
 And still of its pleasures they oft love to tell:  
 That wonderful cottage, the Milliken cottage,  
 The dear little cottage we all loved so well.

The wonder was great that so lowly a dwelling  
 Could harbor so many its four walls within—  
 Those walls were of rubber, so yielding and swelling,  
 Its inside was cosy, its roof was of tin.  
 A puzzle it seemed to the crowds passing by it—  
 Some thought it a side-show, and others a bar.  
 But little cared they whom good luck brought anigh it,—  
 And many who gathered from near and from far—  
 In that queer little cottage, that wide-spreading cottage,  
 That stood with its friendly door ever ajar.

When at night from our sight-seeing, weary, returning,  
 How gladly we welcomed its bright, homelike cheer:—  
 The table well spread, and the lamp softly burning,  
 And friends from the northland who gathered anear,  
 Though Time may blot out, with his grimy old finger,  
 Full many a scene that is charming and rare,  
 Yet long in our memories the cottage will linger  
 That J. W. Milliken took to the fair.  
 That queer little cottage, that low-spreading cottage,  
 The cottage that sheltered us royally there.

## EARLY HISTORY OF ELK RAPIDS



ABRAM S. WADSWORTH

Pioneer of 1846

The pioneer settler of Elk Rapids was Abram S. Wadsworth. He was a native of Durham, Conn. Came to the Grand Traverse region in 1846. In 1847 he built a small log cabin near the present site of the town hall. This was the first building put up by a white man in Antrim county. About that time he was employed by the government in the re-survey of lands and with the funds arising from his work he erected a house on his lands and late in the fall his family settled therein. In 1850 and 51 he built the first saw mill on the east side of the bay, James McLaughlin superintending the work.

Elk Rapids, River and Lake were so named by him because of a pair of elk horns which he found in the sand at the mouth of the river. He named Round Lake from its shape and Clam Lake from the vast number of clams found in the river. Torch Lake was so named by the Indians because of the fishing lights used on the lake. Was-wah-go-nink signifies a lake of torches.

In the spring of 1852 the village of Elk Rapids was laid out by A. S. Wadsworth. Lots were sold at twenty-five

dollars each. The first two lots, where the town hall now stands, were sold to James McLaughlin, in payment for which he gave a blacksmith's bellows. Among those who came that season was Michael Gay, John Lake, Jared Stocking, John B. Spencer and their families. The year 1853 brought many changes. Large additions of immigrants were made to the population. Among these were John Denahy, Elvin L. Sprague, Jared W. Arnold, Donald F. Parks, Alexander Campbell and Hiram Robinson. Early this year Mr. Wadsworth sold his mill to James Rankin & Sons who built a store and brought in a stock of goods. Jared Stocking opened a hotel. The following winter Mr. Wadsworth built another saw mill on the site of the mill since owned by Dexter & Noble, Mr. Northam having charge of the business. The mill was scarcely completed when it was sold to M. Craw & Co., of which firm Mr. Wirt Dexter was the principal partner. A notable event of this year was the opening of the first school. The school district was organized in May, 1853, and the school was taught by George W. Ladd, a young man from Old Mission. Another event of 1853 was the establishment of a postoffice. The first postmaster was Theron Bostwick. In September, 1855, Mr. Henry H. Noble came to Elk Rapids as an employe of M. Craw & Co. He was born in Palmyra, N. Y., August 25, 1823; two years later his parents removed to Washtenaw County, Mich., where subsequently he engaged in the mercantile business.

Among the arrivals in 1856 was S. E. Wait, who entered the employ of M. Craw & Co. April 1st continuing with them during the existence of the

firm, and subsequently with Dexter & Noble, excepting the year 1860 when he built the schooner Zephyr for Dr. Thomas Fearnside of Old Mission, 1861 at Old Mission, and 1862 teaching the government Indian schools at Middle Village and Pashawbatown, until the fall of 1865, teaching the Elk Rapids school during the winter of 1865-66, moving to Traverse City in the spring of 1866. In the fall of 1856 the firm of M. Craw & Co. was dissolved and a new one organized under the name of Dexter & Noble, Wirt Dexter and Henry H. Noble being the only partners.

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## EARLY HISTORY OF CHARLEVOIX

Charlevoix in the early days was known as Pine River. At this point as at all the lake points, the first comers were fishermen. As early as 1852 and perhaps earlier fishermen were located here and in the spring of 1853 quite a colony had collected. Capt. T. D. Smith had an establishment southwest of the mouth of the river, four families west of Smith, three at the mouth of the river and one, half a mile farther north. These homes contained families of women and children.

Trouble arose between the fishermen and the Mormons of Beaver Island, whose history will appear elsewhere under the title, "King Strang's Home," caused a scattering of the fishermen in fear of being attacked by overpowering numbers of the Mormons, so Pine River seems to have been an abandoned settlement until the spring of 1854 when George Preston and family arrived from Beaver Island and took possession of one of the houses on the north side of the river. Soon after the arrival of Preston, Galon B. Cole and family arrived from Fox Island on the schooner "Dolphin." These were Mormons as were also Medad Thompson and Widow Ring who arrived in the fall, and Adam See and Daniel Alvord in the spring of 1855.

On the 11th of May, 1855 John S. Dixon and family arrived at the mouth of Pine River from Old Mission in the little schooner "Emeline." The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, their three children and Mr. Wolcott and Frank May. No sooner were the Dixon's party and effects landed than the captain of the "Emeline," who was in bad odor with the Mormons, fearing an attack set sail and the schooner soon disappeared in the distance. Mr. Dixon had brought with him a considerable amount of supplies, including a small boat and some lumber. Of the latter a temporary residence was built on the beach, in which the family remained for the next three days. The three days were spent in clearing a path along the south margin of the stream, then by towing, the family and goods were transported up the river and landed on the north shore where the stream leaves Round Lake. At this point they found a small settlement of Mormons who regarded Mr. Dixon with suspicion and plainly indicated that he was not welcome. There had been several fisherman's shanties on his premises. (Mr. Dixon's purchase of a considerable tract of land lying on Pine River and Round and Pine Lakes had been consummated a year before.) One of these shanties was still standing when he first landed from the "Emeline" but had been torn down in the meantime. However he soon had it so far rebuilt as to be able to occupy it as a temporary dwelling in

which his family resided for some time until having become thoroughly discouraged by the constant annoyance of the Mormons and feeling his inability to successfully oppose by force or otherwise protect his property against their depredations he reluctantly decided to abandon the settlement and accordingly wrote Lewis Miller at Old Mission to send a vessel to carry them away. The sloop "Defiance," Capt. Sheppard, was sent and after consultation and deliberation it was decided to send his family to Northport, Mr. Dixon to remain. About the first of August, 1856, the small schooner "Rover" arrived whose crew and passengers were Samuel Horton and family and two young men, John Newman and Archie Butters.

At the closing in of the winter of 1856-57 there were four families in the Pine River region, those of Medad Thompson, J. S. Dixon, Samuel Horton and John Miller and the two young men Newman and Butters. Mr. Butters soon went to Elk Rapids thence to Traverse City and Northport and did not return to Charlevoix until 1869.

John S. Dixon was born in Mexico, Orange County, N. Y., August 24, 1818. His father was Rev. David R. Dixon, a graduate of Yale College and a Presbyterian clergyman at Mexico. John S. married July 1, 1866, Phebe S. Pratt at Orwell, Ashtabula County, Ohio. She was born at Lynn, Conn., 1820. They had five children. The plat of Charlevoix was made by Mr. Dixon in 1866.

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## LITTLE TRAVERSE AND SURROUNDING TOWNS

Little Traverse Bay and the resorts along its shores have become famous, owing to the wonderful climatic advantages. The location and chirography around the Bay encouraged the belief that only a fragment of its early history has been prepared. The points most prominently associated with Indian and missionary history are L'Arbre Croche, Cross Village, Middle Village and Little Traverse.

L'Arbre Croche, meaning crooked tree, was a short distance above Middle Village. At that point stood a tall crooked pine tree, which occupied an elevated position and could be seen far out upon the lake.

Back to the year 1825 we find the Catholics returning to re-establish missions that had been abandoned. First a church was built at Middle Village and in 1827 the mission was moved to Little Traverse. About this time a church was built at Cross Village.

In 1855 Father Weikamp established a convent at Cross Village. The early history of Bear Creek (Muhquh Sebing) is almost entirely confined to matters connected with the Presbyterian mission which was established in 1852. About the year 1851 the number of Ottawas and Chippewas at this point was increased by the coming of several families from Old Mission where Rev. Peter Dougherty had been laboring. By request of Mr. Dougherty and a favorable report by him, after visiting there in the winter of 1851 and 2, the Presbyterian Board decided to establish a mission at this point and Mr. Andrew Porter, who had previously spent some time as teacher at Old Mission, was appointed for the work. Mr. Porter with his family, left his home in Pennsylvania early in 1852, arriving at his destination the first of June. From Mackinaw he came in the schooner Eliza Caroline, Captain Kirkland, the captain bringing him for a very small sum. On leaving the vessel the party were kindly received by the head man, Daniel Wells (Mwa-ke-we-nah) whom the band afterward elected chief, and who, a few years later, laid down his life for

the country in the war of the rebellion. He placed his best room at the disposal of Mr. Porter till the mission house could be built. The place selected for the mission was on high land west of Bear Creek, half a mile back from the bay. For a long time the Indians took a deep interest in the school. This statement is illustrated by a touching incident related by Mr. Porter. Joseph Na-bah-na-yah-sung, or as he named himself, Gibson, a boy about ten years old, while the school was suspended for sugar making one spring had the misfortune to break his leg between the ankle and the knee. When the school was opened again he was still unable to walk. With womanly devotion his mother and sister alternately carried him three-quarters of a mile to school every day on their shoulders. He died, as many other noble men died, in the Andersonville prison. In the spring of 1855 Rev. H. W. Guthrie, later of Chillicothe, Ohio, was appointed by the Presbyterian Board as missionary to Bear Creek and Middle Village. During 1856 he organized a church which is now known as the First Presbyterian Church of Petoskey. For the first two or three years the expense of the mission was borne wholly by the Presbyterian Board. After the establishment of Indian schools by the government about 1860 or 61, the one at the mission was adopted by the agent, Hon. D. C. Leach, as a government school, and the usual salary was paid to Mr. Porter as teacher. The other teachers of the government Indian schools were William H. Fife at Little Traverse and S. E. Wait at Middle Village, two of the pupils of the latter Pe-en (Peter) and Ke-no-de-go Pe-to-se-ga, probably grandchildren of Ignatius Pe-to-se-ga, after whom the city of Petoskey was named. Mr. Wait was in 1862 transferred by Mr. Leach to the Indian school at Pashawatown on Grand Traverse Bay. Hazen Ingalls was the first settler who came to Bear Creek for the purpose of making a home. In the spring of 1866 he bought the water power and saw mill of Messrs. Fox & Rose. The saw mill, a small affair, had been built by Harvey Porter, a brother of Andrew Porter, about the year 1862. Afterward the mill was changed into a grist mill.

The building of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad was the incentive to the development of the natural resources at this point and its improvement as a village site. Messrs. H. O. Rose and Amos Fox who had been pioneer business men in the Traverse Region nearly twenty years, bought about two hundred acres of land at this place. In the summer of 1873 the railroad to this point was approaching completion and Mr. Rose came here for the purpose of beginning business. The firm of H. O. Rose & Co., consisting of H. O. Rose and Amos Fox commenced selling goods in a small log building near the residence of Ignatius Pe-to-se-ga in June 1873. The firm was increased by one member in 1874 and consisted of Amos Fox of Charlevoix, H. O. Rose of Petoskey—which he laid out this year, and Archibald Buttars of Charlevoix, Mr. Buttars taking sole charge of this store and also their store at Charlevoix. Ignatius Pe-to-se-ga (Rising Sun) after whom the village of Petoskey was named, was born near where Manistee now stands in 1787. His parents, who were Chippewas and whose home was near Little Traverse, were down there on a hunting and trapping trip. His father's name was Nee-i-too-shing, "Early Dawn."

#### HARBOR SPRINGS

formerly called Little Traverse, is an incorporated village situated on the north of Little Traverse Bay upon a beautiful harbor formed by Harbor Point, a narrow peninsula and beautiful summer resort, nearly a mile in length and three-quarters of a mile in width, on whose extreme point is located the Light House, which has been faithfully cared for until recently by Mrs. Daniel (Elizabeth Whitney) Williams since soon after its erection, the lamp being lighted for the first time September 25, 1884. Mrs. Williams had previously been lightkeeper on Beaver Island, succeeding her former husband, Mr. Van

Riper, who with the first mate of the schooner "Thomas Howland" was drowned in efforts to rescue occupants of the wreck.

The location of Harbor Springs is an admirable one for commerce, being nearly on the line of lake traffic and having one of the best harbors on the whole chain of lakes. It was this harbor that gave the place its Indian name *We-que-ton-sing*, a name since appropriated by one of the neighboring resorts.

The authentic and legionary history of the village is full of interest. Pieces of ancient crockery have been found here indicating that it was once a stopping place of the extinct race of Mound Builders on their journeys from



ELIZABETH WHITNEY WILLIAMS

Pioneer of Traverse City in 1853. Light-keeper on Beaver Island and Little Traverse.  
Author of "A Child of the Sea."

Mexico to the Lake Superior mines. About the year 1827 the Catholics came to Little Traverse and built a church of cedar logs and covered with bark. This was built by Rev. Fr. Peter De Jean who was the first resident priest at this point. Rev. Father Zorn had afterward been priest here for more than a quarter of a century. Among the acts of Father De Jean may be mentioned his founding of a liquor law which prohibited the use and sale of liquor and what was rigidly enforced until about 1854. In the fall of 1853 Richard Cooper arrived here on the trading schooner *Eliza Caroline*—built on St. Helena Island by Walter Whitney—and opened a store. At this time fisherman had already established themselves at several points on the northern part of Lake Michigan. Charles R. Wright, accompanied by Albert Cable, arrived here at this time, Mr. Wright erecting a cooper shop and dwelling and remained about



three years making fish barrels; he then went to Beaver Island where he remained until 1881 in the mercantile business, when he returned here. In 1861 a postoffice was established with Andrew J. Blackbird as postmaster.

ANDREW J. BLACKBIRD

Andrew J. Blackbird—Mak-a-te-bin-essi—was an Ottawa Indian, son of Black Hawk—Makatebinessi—was born near the Traverse Region about 1820. In the fall of 1827 his father came to little Traverse. Andrew having learned enough of the mode and manners of civilized life to have a desire for knowledge determined to secure an education. With this purpose in mind he went to Twinsburg, Ohio, where he entered school and remained until he had a fair education and later attended the State Normal School at Ypsilanti. He was for several years special interpreter, and always occupied local prominence on account of his relations with both races. He died September 7th, 1908 leaving a wife, an English woman, who he married in Toledo, Ohio, one daughter and three sons. His remarkable memory had stood him in good stead and in addition to the Indian dictionaries and other Indian text books which he had published had put much time and thought upon manuscript of the Indian legends and folklore for which the Ottawa Indians are noted.

MARGARET BOYD

"Aunt Margaret," sister of A. J. Blackbird and whose Indian name is O-ga-be-jig-ok-we, is also noted for her work in translations of the Ottawa language and her influence over the Indians of the district. In the autumn of 1876 she made a journey to Washington in the interest of some Indian families who had failed to receive deeds of the lands they had purchased. President Grant listened to her with the utmost respect and assured her that everything would be made right. After their business talk was concluded, he took her on his arm into another apartment and introduced her to his wife and several other ladies.

When she went to Washington she took a basket of her work and selling it along the way paid the expenses of her journey.

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## THE "CITY OF TRAVERSE".

The year of 1871 was an epoch in the history of Traverse City when Hannah, Lay & Co. brought out their elegant steamer "City of Traverse." She was built in the ship yard of Quaile & Martin, Cleveland, Ohio, under the supervision of David Bauld who was afterward chief engineer of the boat, was 225 feet long, breadth of beam 32 feet 9 inches. Cabin 90 feet long 12 feet wide with 21 large state rooms. Carrying capacity 640,000 feet of lumber and fine accommodations for 75 passengers. She was launched on the 13th of March and left Cleveland for Traverse City on the 26th of April. It was the purpose to have her make weekly trips between Traverse City and Chicago. Grain freights being so high made an inducement for the proprietors to take her off her regular trips for four trips with grain from Chicago to Buffalo and Erie.

At the close of the season the following report was made: Twenty-three trips were made to Chicago, one to Erie and three to Buffalo, laid up in

Chicago on the 10th of December, a season of seven and a half months. On her 23 trips to Chicago she carried 12,639,950 feet of lumber averaging 549,563 feet per trip. On her trip to Erie she took 69,413 bushels of oats, on her three trips to Buffalo she carried respectively 70,604, 71,760 and 62,093 bushels. She brought to Traverse City 39,000 bushels of oats, 10,000 bushels of corn, 9,000 bushels of wheat in bulk and 2,000 bushels of grain in bags, carried 1,040 passengers, 592 out and 448 in. The officers of the boat were:

Captain, George Baldwin.

First Mate, Eli Coon.

Second Mate, John Snow.

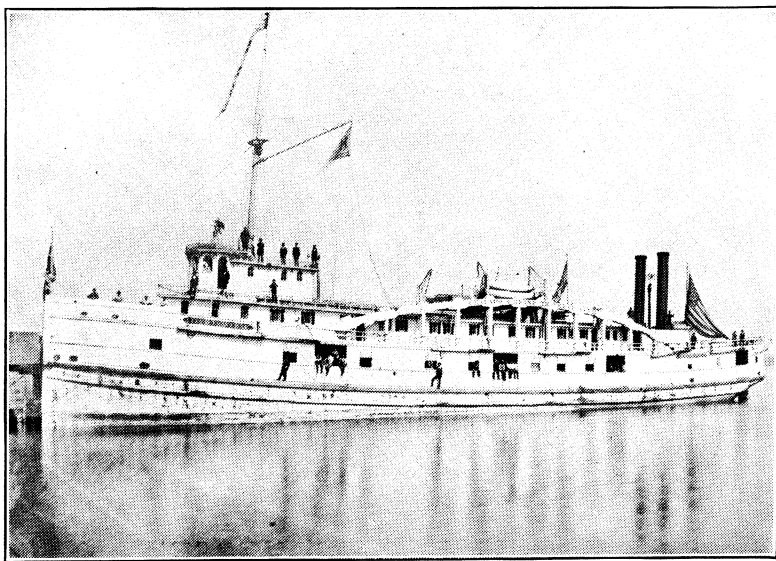
Clerk and Steward, S. E. Wait.

Engineer, David Bauld.

Assistant Engineer, William Bauld.

The Cleveland "Plain Dealer" after a description of the boat said, "she is probably the best of her class on the lakes."

In the spring of 1872 S. E. Wait, Archie Jamieson, cook, and Will W. Smith went to Chicago to fit out the cabin and its accessories for the season's



THE CITY OF TRAVERSE

run. They started early one morning by Campbell's stage line for Cadillac, stopping for breakfast with H. D. Campbell at his home on Silver Lake. The G. R. & I. railroad had just been completed to Cadillac so the rest of the trip was made by rail.

#### FROM CABIN BOY TO SENATOR

In July the health of Mr. Wait was such that he was obliged to resign as clerk and steward of the boat and Will W. Smith, who he had engaged as cabin boy in the spring, succeeded him in that capacity for the balance of the season. The Traverse City railroad was completed to Traverse City November 15, 1872 and Mr. Smith was a passenger on the first train from Walton on his return home from the laying up at the close of the season of the City of Traverse in Chicago. He also held the same position on the boat during the years 1873

and 74. From that time on Mr. Smith has held positions of trust and responsibility, having served Traverse City twenty years in various capacities as alderman and other positions, also two terms as mayor, and in 1916 was elected to the State Senate.

William W. Smith was born in Constantia, N. Y., August 22, 1849, came to Traverse City in 1860, married in Traverse City, June 8, 1874, Miss Susan Reynolds, who was born in Gouverneur, N. Y., December 3, 1853.

The fate of the City of Traverse was shown up in a Chicago paper dated Sept. 28, 1907:

"Drawn away up into the end of the canal at Benton Harbor, Mich., its nose poking into the mud, its bow half concealed by the heavy growth of weeds on either side of the narrow channel, lies the good ship City of Traverse. Near the stern of the City of Traverse lies the City of Chicago of the Graham & Morton line which now also owns the City of Traverse. The close proximity of the two craft reminds the observer of the days when the City of Chicago, a municipal corporation, and the City of Traverse, a piratical ship owned by a gambling syndicate operating under the mythical name of "Carey & Co" were deadly enemies. Now the City of Chicago, a side-wheeler and the City of Traverse, propeller, are friends for both of them will carry the flag of the Graham & Morton Line and carry excursionists from Chicago to St. Joseph and return during next season. In other words, the City of Traverse is being converted. For two and a half years she was the principal actor in an extraordinary attempt on the part of Chicago gamblers to baffle the law by means of modern science. The big ship was rigged as a floating poolroom, equipped with a wireless telegraphic outfit and commissioned as a means of transmitting race track returns regardless of the police. Eighteen years before this the City of Traverse plied between Chicago and the ports of Lake Superior."

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## KING STRANG'S HOME

*By William E. Curtis, Correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald*

About twenty-five miles off the eastern shore of Lake Michigan and a part of Emmet county is a group of islands, eleven or twelve in number, within a circle of fifty miles, which have been inhabited ever since white men first came into this country. They were partially cleared of forests and covered with cultivated fields as early as 1650, and within four years after Quebec was founded Champlain had a trading post at what is now the town of St. James, Beaver Island, where James J. Strang set up an Independent kingdom in 1847 and maintained it for almost ten years. It is one of the strangest incidents in American history and attracted considerable attention at the time, although the episode seems to have been forgotten and is not even mentioned in the standard histories of the United States. The royal palace is now a cooper-shop, the colony is dissipated, and the family of that extraordinary man has disappeared among the great multitude.

Beaver Island is the largest in Lake Michigan, being about twenty miles long and from twelve to fifteen miles wide. It contains several thousand acres

of arable land, broken by small lakes and streams, and the highest point is forty feet above the level of the lake. The largest lake is called Galilee, the largest stream is the river Jordan, and the capital of the kingdom was named in honor of St. James the Apostle. One of the adjacent islands is called Patmos, because the king and prophet used to go there for meditation whenever a vision or meditation from heaven became necessary to restore his influence. The island is now the center of the fishing trade, a railroad has been built across it, a weekly newspaper is published, and there is a population of about 1,300 prosperous and happy people.

The king of Beaver Island was James Jesse Strang, a native of Cayuga county, New York, and the son of a farmer. He possessed no education beyond that he had obtained in the country schools, but had great natural ability, a remarkable memory and gift of tongue and audacity, courage and determination, which never faltered and were never overcome. During his early manhood he taught school, delivered temperance lectures, dabbled in politics, edited a newspaper at Randolph, Chautauqua county, and at one time was postmaster of the village of Ellington. In 1842 he removed to Burlington, Wis., and there somehow fell under the influence of Joseph Smith, "the American Mohammed," who converted him to Mormonism, baptised him, ordained him as an elder and imposed upon him the mission of planting a stake of Zion in the state of Wisconsin. A few months later Joseph and Hyrum Smith were lynched by a mob which stormed the jail at Carthage, where they were imprisoned, and although he had been a member of the church for less than a year, James Strang displayed his chiefest characteristic by claiming the succession and presenting a document which purported to be written and signed by Joseph Smith appointing him chief apostle and prophet of the Latter Day Saints.

Strang's pretensions were promptly denied and ridiculed. He was denounced as a vulgar impostor and the document was declared a clumsy forgery. He was excommunicated from the church and driven from Nauvoo by Brigham Young and the other Mormon leaders, but continued to assert his title, and, strange to say, received the support of a considerable number of devoted followers. He led them to Voree, Walworth County, Wis., a little village on the White River, where after a few months, in imitation of Joseph Smith, he discovered several metallic sheets inscribed with cabalistic signs, which, he claimed, were buried there by the Apostle James, who had been sent as a messenger to foretell the coming of "a mighty prophet" and declare the law and the will of the Lord. Subsequently other metallic sheets, eighteen in number, were discovered, which Strang called "the plates of Laban," and declared that they were written before the Babylonian captivity. A translation of these inscriptions were printed afterward under the title:

THE BOOK OF THE LAW OF THE LORD,  
Consisting of an inspired translation of some of  
the most important part of the law  
given to Moses, and a few  
addi-commandments

Printed by command of the King at the royal  
press, St. James—A. R. I.

The curious little volume was a cheap imitation of Joseph Smith's "Book of Doctrines and Covenants," written in verbose and pompous language, following the style of the Bible, and containing minute instructions as to attire, morals, habits, food, forms of worship and other regulations which were made the basis of the laws proclaimed by King Strang when a few months later he founded his absolute monarchy.

The people of Voree did not approve of a Mormon settlement in their neighborhood. The excitement occasioned by the expulsion of the saints from

Nauvoo had spread over the state boundary, and King Strang, following the instincts of self-preservation sought for a more isolated location. He found it at Beaver Island, and in the summer of 1847 began to transfer his community there. The island was already occupied by a small village of fishermen and farmers, who at first resisted the invasion. Some of them were overcome and others were conciliated, and within two years Strang attracted there a settlement of 1,400 or 1,500 souls, who recognized him as a prophet, priest and king and willingly submitted to his autocratic authority. He established a form of government, adopted a system of taxation, established schools, industrial and commercial associations, built a saw mill, opened roads, constructed docks and published a daily paper called the Northern Islander, with a literary and typographical merit which surprised the profession in other parts of the state. Sumptuary laws in imitation of the Mosaic code were proclaimed. The use of liquor, tobacco, tea and coffee was strictly prohibited; the observation of religious rules and the performance of certain duties were peremptory, the patriarchal system of government was introduced, and polygamy was sanctioned in imitation of the patriarchs of the Old Testament. A Quakerish garb was prescribed for the men and the women were required to wear a form of bloomer costume with zouave trousers and skirts falling to the knees.

The colony was prosperous and peaceful. Its numbers increased to more than 2,000 people, who were models of industry, sobriety and contentment, and for several years maintained friendly relations with the Indians and the Gentiles upon the neighboring shores and other islands of the lake. Strang managed to command confidence and respect of his subjects; their faith in his divine inspiration was implicit and his orders were never questioned until a serpent entered this Eden and the women began to make trouble. The good-looking ones insisted on discarding the bloomer dress and following the ordinary fashions of civilization. King Strang had been elected to the legislature of the state; the settlement had grown to be of sufficient importance to attract attention from the outside. Visitors of both sexes frequently upon the island, and the more intelligent and influential members of the community had acquired sufficient means to allow them to travel about the country.

Their wives, who sometimes accompanied them, were subject to ridicule because of their costumes, which they naturally resented and insisted upon wearing conventional garments. One of these women was the wife of Dr. H. D. McCulloch, a highly educated physician from Baltimore, whose intemperate habits had brought him into disgrace at home and who had taken refuge with the Beaver Island colony, where liquor was unknown, in order to protect himself from temptation. While he submitted to Strang's authority and was the recognized physician of the colony, he never formally joined the church or assented to the king's pretensions. Thomas Bedford, an Englishman of more than ordinary ability, had been induced to join the colony, but was shrewd enough to detect the impositions of Strang, and a secret distrust and hostility soon grew up between them.

The wives of these men and several others discarded the bloomer costume and defied the king, who had them called before the elders and disciplined for disobedience. The difficulty grew rapidly. Mrs. Bedford and Mrs. McCulloch and others still refused to submit, and their husbands sustained them. Strang showed a singular lack of tact in his treatment of the dress rebellion and soon became involved in litigation with McCulloch and Bedford. He charged both with dishonesty and debt and had them arrested, prosecuted and fined. In addition to his open prosecution Bedford was taken from his house by masked men one night and whipped with rawhides. This treatment drove him and McCulloch and several of their sympathizers from the island and they took refuge at Mackinaw Island.

Sometime previous the state authorities of Michigan received complaints

concerning occurrences in this part of the lake which caused investigation, and public sentiment through the neighborhood was gradually becoming hostile to Strang and his colony. They were accused of numerous crimes—of trespass upon the public lands, of interference with the fishermen, of robbing the mails, of harboring counterfeiters and of piracy. In those days large fleets of schooners were constantly passing up and down the lake with cargoes of produce and manufactured merchandise between Chicago and Buffalo and other ports. A number of these vessels disappeared and the Mormons were accused of misleading them to wreck by means of false lights and then murdering the crews and plundering the cargoes.

Upon the application of the governor of the state the man-of-war Michigan, which is still floating upon these waters, and is today anchored in the beautiful bay of Harbor Springs, was sent to Beaver Island with the United States marshal, who arrested Strang and a large number of his associates and took them to Detroit, where they were tried before Judge Wilkins of the United States District Court. The proceedings attracted much attention. Strang appeared in his own defense and displayed remarkable ability in conducting cross-examinations and great power as a pleader. In his speech before the jury he claimed that he and his co-religionists were being persecuted for righteousness' sake, and the jury evidently believed him, for not only he but more than 100 of his Mormon subjects were acquitted of the charges made against them.

But this was only the beginning of trouble. From that time on arrests and prosecutions of the colonists were frequent, and after the dress rebellion McCulloch, Bedford and others are believed to have given information to the officers of the law which caused a second visit of the United States marshal upon the gunboat Michigan, which appeared in the harbor of St. James on the 16th of June, 1856. As soon as he was notified of her arrival King Strang left his office to pay a call of welcome upon the captain, and as he was passing a pile of lumber Bedford and another exile named Wentworth shot him in the back. It was afterward disclosed that they had come from Mackinac, intending to assassinate him, and had been waiting several days in concealment for an opportunity. The murderers surrendered themselves to the captain of the Michigan. He took them to Mackinac and delivered them to the sheriff, who locked them up in jail. But the citizens of Mackinac opened the doors, let them out and made them the guests of the town. Neither of them was ever indicted.

Strang lived for nearly a month, and at his request was carried to his former home at Voree, where his lawful wife, an estimable woman, who had rejected his "revelations" and refused to join the community, received him at her home, nursed him until his death and buried him in an unmarked grave in the village cemetery. Anarchy followed the removal of the wounded man from Beaver Island. The stronger members of the colony robbed the weaker, plundered the treasury and the storehouses and seized whatever they could find of value, while an invading band of armed men under the leadership of McCulloch destroyed whatever was left. They notified the inhabitants that they must leave at once, and arranged that the steamer Keystone State should take them away. When that boat arrived the unfortunate people were driven aboard like so many cattle. Part of them were landed at Milwaukee and the remainder at Chicago, where they received little sympathy. The mob burned the tabernacle and part of the royal palace.

Thus ended a fantastic attempt to establish a monarchy within the limits of the great republic. In 1872 a movement was proposed by L. D. Hickey of Coldwater, Mich., and a man named Bennett of Cleveland to reorganize the members of the community for the purpose of bringing claims for damages

against the state, and Charles J. Strang, the son of the king, then editor of the Charlevoix Journal, was asked to become the leader and representative of his father's subjects, but he promptly declined to consider the suggestion and published a letter in which he expressed a hope that the scheme would not be agitated.

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## PERSONALS



ARCHIBALD BUTTARS

Pioneer of 1856. President of the Old Settlers' Association 1918.

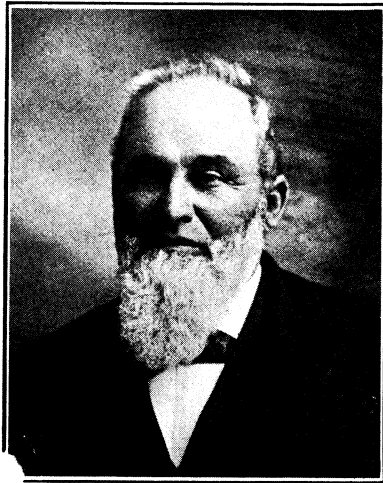
Was born in Manchester, England, Nov. 21st, 1838. Came with his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1850, and to Huron County, Mich., then a dense forest, in 1852, his father being engaged in lumbering there. Mr. Buttars came to "Pine River," now Charlevoix, in August 1856, to Elk Rapids in December 1856, and has resided in the Grand] Traverse region ever since, at

Elk Rapids, Traverse City, Northport, and in 1869 became the junior member of the firm of Fox, Rose & Buttars, locating at Charlevoix, doing a general mercantile business, and also at Petoskey where they opened the first store in that city. In 1884 the firm dissolved and Mr. Buttars entered the banking business at Charlevoix and is now president of the same bank, "The Charlevoix County Bank," oldest one in the county.

He cast his first vote as a Republican for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, was Deputy Collector of Customs at Northport in 1865-6, County Clerk of Leelanau county 1868-9, State Senator for the thirtieth district of Michigan 1881-2, and again State Senator for the twenty-ninth district and president pro tempore of the senate for 1883-4. Was Lieut. Governor of Michigan 1885-6, when he retired from politics.

Was married in 1864 in Charlevoix, Mich., to Celia E. Moses who died in 1875 leaving one daughter, now Mrs. Ed. F. Parmelee, of San Diego, Cal. She has two sons and one daughter. One son is a senior lieutenant in the Navy and the other a first lieutenant in Coast Artillery. The daughter married a lieutenant in the Navy. He married again in 1895 Emma C. Blinn of Shelburne, Vermont.

Mr. Buttars claims to be the first owner of Marion Island. In the early 50's he and George Benton, another old pioneer of this region, presented the claims from the government when Morgan Bates was in the land office, Mr. Buttars taking the east half and Mr. Benton the west. Mr. Buttars says that Morgan Bates was somewhat surprised when Mr. Butters walked in the land office and told Mr. Bates that he wanted to purchase the island. Island No. 10 is the name it went by at that time. Mr. Buttars plainly sold his claims to Albert Bacon, who owned it for a number of years.



CAPTAIN FREDERICK L. JOHNSON

Was born in Matamoras, Mexico. August 15th, 1829. When 17 years of age he joined the Mexican Navy, but was soon afterwards transferred to the land forces under General Zachary Taylor, for whom he acted as interpreter, being well fitted for the position because of his knowledge of the Mexican language.

He served in the army until September 7th, 1848, a little more than three years. He was mustered out of service at Fort Jackson, Miss., and came to



Detroit with Major Robert Forsyth. From there he went to New York, and made three trips to San Francisco and return, taking eighteen months for these voyages, going through the Straits of Magellan on the Warship "Constitution." Shortly after this time he began sailing on the Great Lakes.

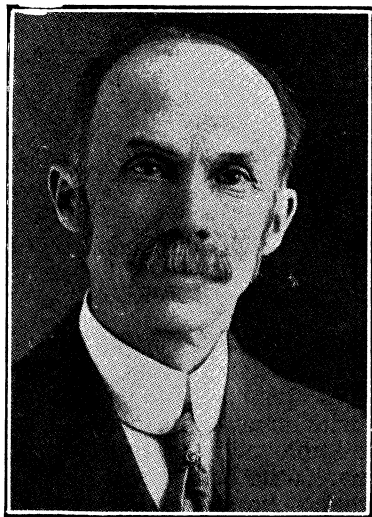
His first trip to the Grand Traverse region was in 1852, when he and Mr. Whelpley, a government surveyor, surveyed and cut the first road along the head of East Bay from Traverse City to Five Mile Corners. He visited the Grand Traverse region several times, but came here permanently in 1856.

In the early 60's he sailed the "Sunny Side," owned by Hannah, Lay & Company, on Grand Traverse Bay, used in the passenger and freight service. Later he sailed the "Queen of the Lakes" for Dexter & Noble, of Elk Rapids, having command of this boat for 18 years. He then retired from marine service.

A strange coincidence in the lives of Captain and Mrs. Johnson, was that the Warship "Constitution," on which he sailed after leaving Mexico, was the same ship converted into a merchant ship on which his wife sailed when she left her home in Ireland to come to America. Neither of them visited their homes after coming to America.

Captain Johnson was of Spanish parentage and his wife was of Irish birth. He died on April 2, 1905.

Mrs. Johnson is still living at the age of 82, in the comfortable home which was built more than half a century ago.



FRANK HAMILTON

Frank Hamilton came to Michigan in 1868. He was born Nov. 24th, 1848, in the town of Waterboro, York County, Maine. His boyhood days were spent upon a farm in this quiet New England borough. At the age of sixteen he left school to enter the dry goods store of his uncle at Saco, Maine. In the month of May, 1868, he, in company with J. W. Milliken, left home for Traverse City after engaging with Mr. Smith Barnes of the Hannah, Lay & Co. as salesman in the old store fronting the Bay, arriving here on the steamer Alleghany the last day of May, 1868. In the fall of 1873 a co-partnership was formed under the firm name

of Hamilton, Milliken & Co., Hannah, Lay & Co. being the company. In the year 1880 Hamilton and Milliken purchased the Hannah, Lay & Co. interest in the business and in 1889 the block on the corner of Front and Cass streets was erected by them. The business was divided in 1897, Mr. Hamilton continuing in the clothing and Mr. Milliken retaining the dry goods. In 1877 Mr. Hamilton married Miss Eva Rosman, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Rosman, whose home at that time was in Glen Haven, Mich.; both are now living in the city. Mr. Hamilton is now actively engaged in business, his activities in public life has always been for the betterment of Traverse City and the surrounding country.



J. W. MILLIKEN

James W. Milliken came to Traverse City in the spring of 1868 and entered the employ of Hannah, Lay & Co. in June together with his companion Frank Hamilton. He was born in Denmark Maine, May 26, 1848. His early life was spent in Saco, Maine with small opportunity to secure an education and at the age of 15 he became employed in a dry goods store in Saco. Mr. Smith Barnes, manager of the mercantile business of Hannah, Lay & Co., in looking around discovered two young men—Frank Hamilton and J. W. Milliken in a dry goods store in Saco, and offered them a position with them, which they accepted. They remained in the employ of Hannah, Lay & Co. for six years, when they decided to go into business for themselves and opened a stock in the Hulbard Bros. building under the firm name of Hamilton, Milliken & Co. The future of the firm has been given by Mr. Frank Hamilton. In early life Mr. Milliken became identified with the republican party. In 1897 he was elected to fill vacancy of state senator and in 1898 he was elected again to that office—but could not be induced to run again, rather desiring to give his entire time to his business. Was for many years superintendent of the Congregational Sunday School and much beloved by all the members. He married June 8, 1881, Miss Callie Thacker, who was born in Ohio Jan. 20, 1858. Mr. Milliken died June 19, 1908.

## WILLIAM VOICE

Contributed by Wilbur F. Steele

In the spring of 1851 the little vessel Venus, Capt. Peter Nelson came into Traverse City.

Martha J. Voice was born in Cook County, Illinois, March 9, 1843, and came to Traverse City in July, 1851 on the little vessel Venus. On board was the boilers and machinery for the Hannah, Lay & Co.'s new saw mill. On the vessel were the following old pioneers of this region. William Voice and wife with three children, A. Tracy Lay, Frank Hannah, Thomas Cutler, engineer, James K. Gunton, carpenter, William Rennie, Cuyler Germaine, also a man and his wife to keep the boarding house. On the way a heavy storm came up endangering the swamping of the vessel. Some of the men were for cutting loose the boilers that were lashed on each side of the deck, but the old Captain wouldn't allow it; he said if they cut one loose they sure would roll over. He stuck to his colors and rode out the storm in safety.

Mr. Voice lived in Traverse City one year working for the Company, then built a mill at the head of East Bay in company with Capt. Peter Nelson, selling the mill three years later to Green & Holden of Chicago, and moving to Northport where he built another mill.

Martha J. Voice, one of the three children of Mr. and Mrs. William Voice, married Wilbur F. Steele at Northport November 15, 1862. They are living on their Hillside Farm in the village limits of Northport. Mrs. Steele is I think the oldest living resident of Traverse City, and the third oldest of the Grand Traverse Region, Mrs. Powers being the first and S. E. Wait the second.



WILL S. ANDERSON

On the 19th day of November, 1866, there landed on the dock in Traverse City a little family consisting of a mother, two little boys and three little girls, and take it from me, it was a rough trip on Lake Michigan and the Grand Traverse Bay from Chicago. Father had preceded us about two months and had built a slab shanty (in what was called Slabtown) and had it all furnished

ready for us, and a happier family I don't think ever came to Traverse City than the Anderson family in the winter of 1866. Father had written mother to be in Chicago on the 17th of November as the Steamer Alleghany would leave that night for Traverse City. On arriving in Chicago we found that the Alleghany had broken down and was laid up in Milwaukee and would make no more trips that fall. What to do we did not know. Mother had never traveled any at all and we knew no one in Chicago. I, being the eldest, and only fifteen years old with no experience, mother depended on me. I finally looked around and inquired and found that the propeller Dean Richmond would leave that night for Northport. We got aboard that evening and was on the lake two nights and part of two days, landing at Northport in the forenoon of November 19th. That afternoon we boarded the steamer Sunny Side, owned by Hannah. Lay & Co., and mastered by Capt. Fred Johnson. The bay was covered with white caps and as rough as I ever saw it. Mother and the other children were all very much frightened, as well as myself. Well do I remember asking Capt. Johnson if there was any danger and he answered by putting his hand on my head and saying, "Don't be frightened my boy, I will land you in Traverse City all safe" and he did, and from that day until his death (almost 50 years) a few years ago, Capt. Fred Johnson was the best friend I had in the Grand Traverse Region.

Many things have happened in the last 52 years. Some of them I love to think and talk about, and there are some things I only wish I could forget. I had always supposed that my father was the pioneer undertaker of Northern Michigan, but such was not the case, as Mr. Wait tells me that he made a coffin April 18, 1854 for William May who was killed in a log jam up the Boardman River. It was reported when we came here that it was so healthy here they had to kill a man in order to start a cemetery.

I well remember when our cemetery (or the bodies) were moved from the old location where the Carnegie Library now stands, to our present Oakwood Cemetery.

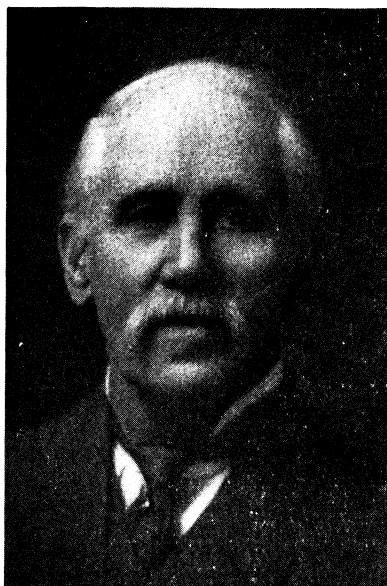
Fifty years ago Will Gunton, (now deceased) older son of J. K. Gunton, and I were schoolmates and always great chums and were always up to some mischief, but nothing very bad. One of the worst tricks we ever did, and no one knew who did it for several years after, was this: Hulburd Bros. had a large store (part of it is still standing today) across the street from Steinberg's store they had an oil shed on the river bank where Steinberg's store now stands where they kept barrels of oil stored. At that time there were no buildings on the north side of Front Street, and very few on the South Side. One night Will and I took an axe and knocked the head out of two or three barrels of oil, poured it in the river and set fire to it. A greater sight I never saw in my life. From the oil shed down to the mouth of the river was a blaze. The last time Will and I met we had a good laugh over setting the river on fire.

FRANK E. FISHER

President of the Old Settlers Association of Leelanau County.

Mr. F. E. Fisher the oldest living resident of Glen Arbor Township was born in the state of Wisconsin, July 3, 1851. His father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Fisher and his brother Charles Fisher moved from Wisconsin to Glen Arbor Township landing there August 3, 1854.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Fisher and family were the first permanent residents in Glen Arbor township. Mr. Fisher named the township and Glen Lake, he was the first supervisor of the township and was the first Judge of Probate of Leelanau County. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher were widely known all over Grand Traverse Region. Mr. John E. Fisher died at the age of 84 in 1900. Mrs. John E. Fisher died in 1915 at near the age of 97. Mr. Chas. Fisher, his brother, died in 1909. Mr. F. E. Fisher is the only one left of the family.



R. A. CAMPBELL

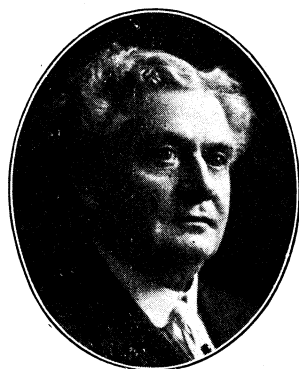
Pioneer of 1859

Born in Franklin County, N. Y., January 18, 1840. Came to Traverse City in 1859. Brought the first sheep, the first swarm of bees and run the first threshing machine in Northern Michigan. Interested in U. S. mail service before the arrival of the railroad and conducted a passenger and freight stage service between Traverse City and the following places: Big Rapids, Manistee, Manistee and Muskegon, Northport, Elk Rapids, Cadillac and Old Mission. On April 25, 1863 he married Miss Eugenia Steele, daughter of Rev. Salmon and Adelia R. Steele of Northport. Mrs. Campbell was born in Springfield, Mich., May 31, 1843. She gave special time and effort to temperance work and had been state vice-president of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Campbell died in March 14, 1900.



MRS. JOSEPHINE (GAY) MORRISON

Born May 5, 1849. First white female child born in Traverse City.



EDWARD E. MILLER

Pioneer Druggist

Born at Old Mission November 26, 1847.

## LUCIUS W. CASE

Was born February 12th, 1815, in Gustavus, Trumbull County, Ohio. Here he grew to manhood, was married to Emeline R. Fitts in 1854, and reared a large family of children.

On April 25, 1860, Mr. Case left Gustavus for their new Michigan home in Benzonia, going by rail to Cleveland. At Cleveland they boarded the propeller "Dakota" bound for Frankfort.

The propeller arrived off Frankfort the following Sunday morning but the lake was very rough and the captain would not run in to make a landing at the pier. The goods and the family were loaded into scows nearly a mile from shore and towed to land. Among the possessions was a splendid pair of powerful young oxen, great long horned "Buck" and "Brin." Surely they could not be loaded into the scow with the family, so they were led to the open gangway and with about a dozen men to help they were shoved overboard down about twelve feet into the heavy sea that was running with its ice cold water. It is told that "Brin" caught sight of land as he was carried up on the crest of a huge wave and immediately struck out for shore. "Buck" was not inclined, but after swimming around the steamer once or twice he gave a terrific snort and with head and tail erect he started back for Ohio. With a good deal of difficulty the sailors finally rounded him up and both oxen were finally landed and for very many years this faithful team had much to do with the development of Benzie County.

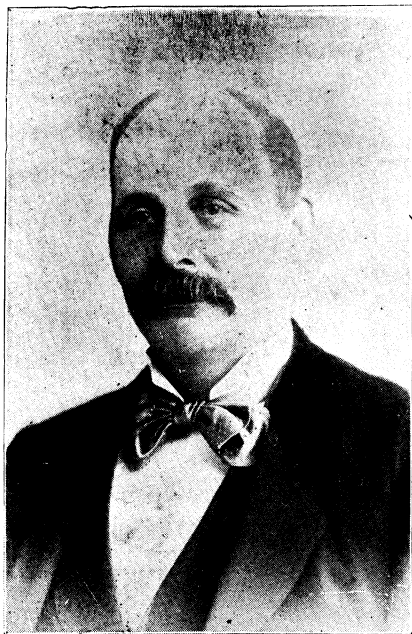


JAMES G. JOHNSON

Druggist

Born in Oakland County, Mich., November 15, 1860. Came to Grand Traverse County with his parents in 1866. After a number of years on the farm he entered the drug store of E. E. Miller. In 1843 he formed a partnership with Jas. W. Murray under the firm name of James G. Johnson & Co. Two years later he bought out his partner. In 1893 he erected a brick block on Front street which has since been the location of the business. On December 14, 1885 he married at Empire Miss Jennie E. Patterson.

Mr. Johnson died March 1, 1904.



JAMES K. GUNTON

Pioneer of 1851

Married Miss Henrietta Baxter June 24, 1852. Built the first hotel in Traverse City corner of Front and Franklin streets, the "Gunton House," afterward known as the Occidental and Cottage Home. Died July 16, 1903.



SAMUEL K. NORTHAM

Pioneer of 1847

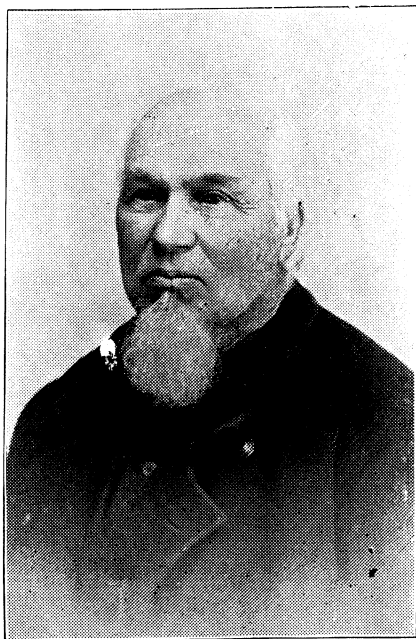
Was born Berkshire, Mass., December 11, 1824. He together with A. S. Wadsworth cut the first tree where Elk Rapids now stands and built a saw mill, a primitive affair, and utilized the current of Elk River to operate it, cutting 6000 feet of lumber a day. Mr. Northam died June 23, 1903.

## HENRY D. CAMPBELL

Was born March 31, 1831, in Franklin County, N. Y., where his boyhood days were spent on the farm summers and attending school winters. In 1852 he set out for the west, first going to Chicago, traveling on foot, by stage and livery, he reached Traverse City November 29, 1852. The winter of 1852-3 he spent in the lumber woods, and in the summer of 1853 filled a tally berth in the saw mill; for six years following had charge of the office and supply department of Hannah, Lay & Co. as bookkeeper, cashier, etc. In 1860 he commenced clearing up his large farm near Silver Lake. In 1861 he was appointed as postmaster of Traverse City. In July 1862, he married Miss Catherine A. Carmichael they settling in their new home on Silver Lake. In 1871 he bought a home in Traverse City in order to give more attention to the Campbell stage lines operating from Big Rapids on the south to Cheboygan on the north, with others diverging east and west from Traverse City. In 1874 he severed his connection with this service to give his attention to the management of the Campbell House (now Park Place Hotel) which he built in 1873. In 1881 he obtained a franchise from the village for the use of the streets and alleys for the purpose of the introduction of a water supply and from April 1, 1882 until the plant was bought by the city in 1900, furnished the village with

water for fire protection and domestic use. In connection with the water plant in 1890 he installed an electric plant, associating with him in the business his four sons. Served 12 years as Judge of Probate and when in January, 1893 he turned over the office to his successor he severed by this a continued forty years service as a public official, as supervisor, treasurer and county officer. He served at one time on the board of trustees of the Northern Michigan Asylum, having been appointed by Governor Pingree.

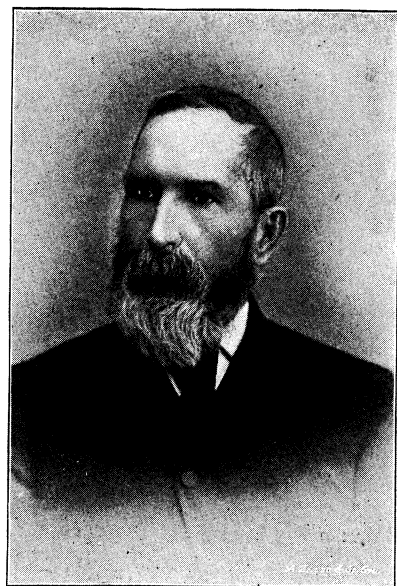
Mr. Campbell died February 4, 1902. Mrs. Campbell died May 31, 1913.



**MICHAEL GAY**

Pioneer of 1847

Born Wolf River, Canada, October 15, 1819, died February 3, 1904. First white settler at Traverse City. Died Feb. 5, 1904.



**JOHN BLACK**

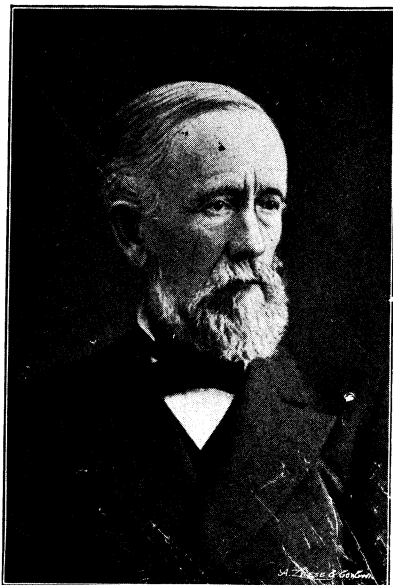
Born in Scotland 1827, came to Grand Traverse 1858 and bought 160 acres of land in East Bay township. Proprietor of the "Exchange" Hotel on Front street in the early days of Traverse City. The "Exchange" was the happy home of nearly all the young clerks of Hannah, Lay & Co., the only business house in the village. Died Feb. 3, 1899.

### **CAPTAIN O. E. WILBUR**

Came with his parents to the Manitou Islands in 1857 and to Northport in 1859. Followed the Great Lakes as sailor since his boyhood. Was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1853. We well remember him as the genial captain of the "City of Grand Rapids," owned by Hannah, Lay & Co., and on a route between Traverse City and Mackinaw.

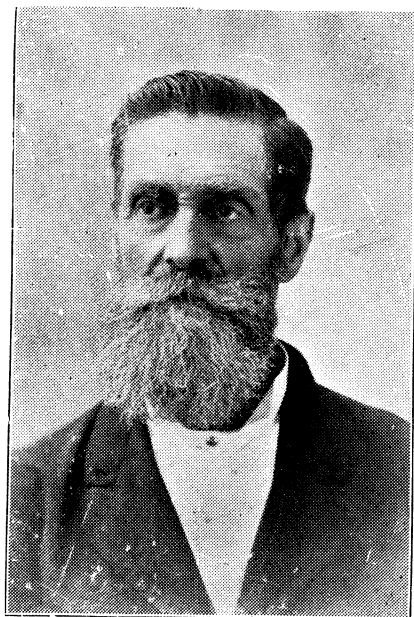
For a number of years he has had charge of the lake freight and passenger traffic at Charlevoix. He was married Dec. 31, 1883, to Miss Rose Risley of Northport.





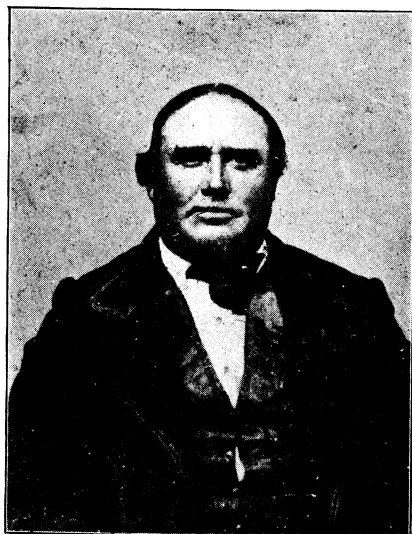
HON. DEWITT C. LEACH

Pioneer of 1861 and Indian Agent for Michigan during Lincoln's administration. Born in Clarence, Erie County, N. Y., November 23, 1822. Married April 17, 1850, Miss Abigail Comfort. Died Dec. 21, 1909. Mrs. Leach died Jan. 20, 1918.



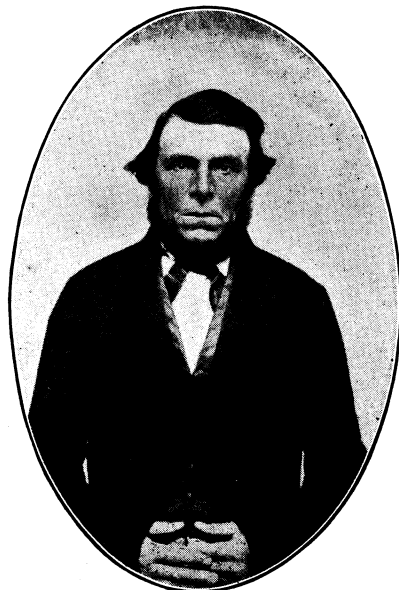
ELISHA P. LADD

Pioneer of 1852  
Taught the first district school at Old Mission. Born, Herkimer County, N. Y., May 28, 1819. Married in New York state to Miss Mary Wilmarth. Mr. Ladd died Nov. 22, 1898.



WILLIAM RENNIE

Pioneer of 1851  
Had charge of Hannah, Lay & Co., lumber camps for several years. Born in New Brunswick in 1821. Died March 26, 1886.

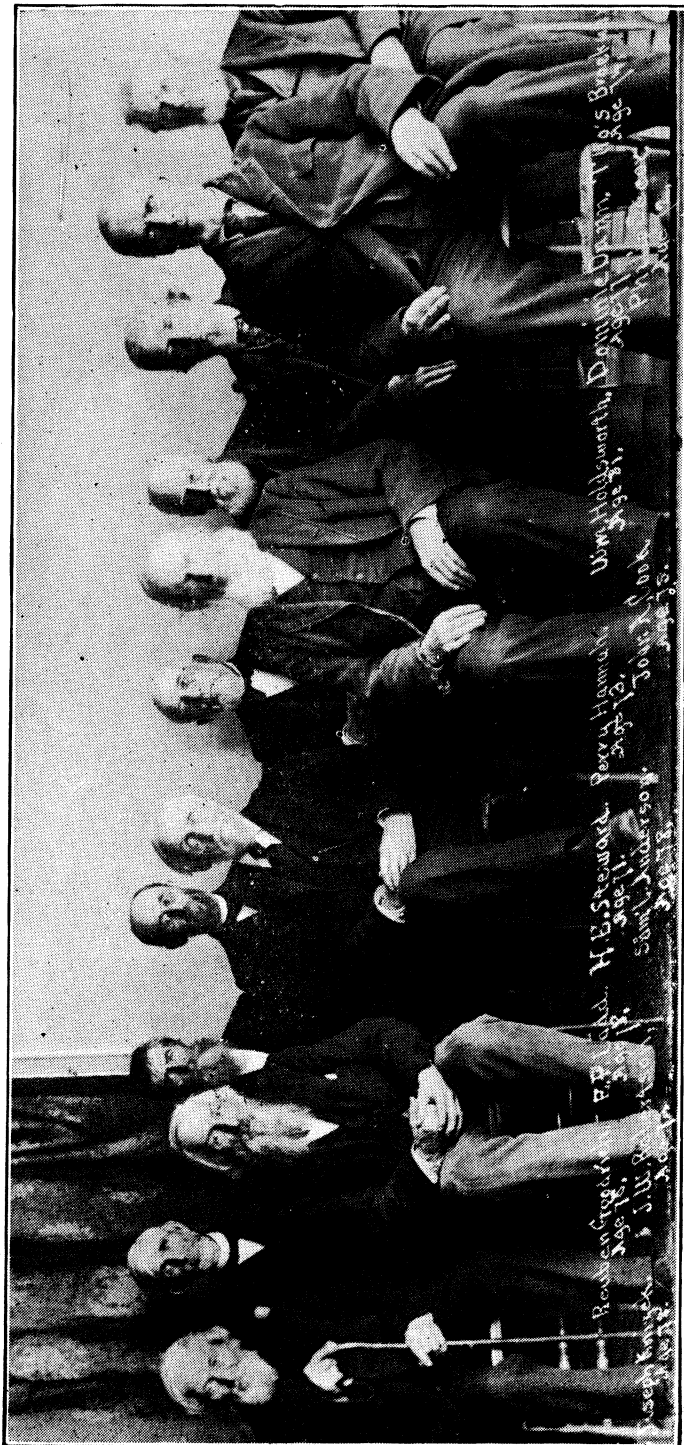


RODERICK GRAY

Pioneer of 1860  
Born in Scotland in 1818. Was sexton of Traverse City cemetery for many years. Funerals were few in those days. One day Mr. Hannah on asking him if he was very busy he replied, "I have not buried a living soul in six weeks." Died Dec. 18, 1893.

## BIRTHDAY PARTY, MARCH 4, 1897

Of Twelve Old Pioneers who knew each other almost 50 years.



Joseph Knizek, pioneer Shoe Maker  
 Reuben Goodrich, pioneer Good Roads Man  
 J. W. Robertson, pioneer Carpenter  
 E. P. Ladd, pioneer School Teacher

H. E. Steward, pioneer Stage Driver  
 Samuel Anderson, pioneer Undertaker  
 Perry Hannah, pioneer Banker  
 J. A. Cook, pioneer Drayman

Wm. Holdsworth, pioneer Book-keeper  
 Dominic Dunn, pioneer Farmer  
 Philip Secore, pioneer Lumberman  
 Thomas Brockway, pioneer Cooper

Photo by S. E. Wait.

## THE NEXT GENERATION



The top row left to right—Chas. P. Buck, Frank Cook, George Steward, George Lutman, Joe Secore.  
Bottom row—George Robertson, E. O. Ladd, S. E. Wait, W. S. Anderson, Valentine Dunn.

## Wreck of the Westmoreland near Sleepy Bear Point in 1854.

Frank E. Fisher tells this story that occurred in the fall of 1854. The propeller Westmoreland, Capt. Clark, plying between Chicago and Buffalo, was loaded with barrels of pork, high-wines and oats. She sprang a leak off Little Point Sable, wind northwest and a heavy sea running. She tried to make South Manitou harbor and when opposite Platte River bay the water in the hold put out the fire so they headed her for the shore before the wind. There were 34 people on board including the crew. The captain ordered everyone to boats as the boat was sinking. Part of the crew did not respond to the captain's orders, having made too free use of the high-wines, and only 17 were saved including Capt. Clark, Paul Pelky, first mate, and two cabin girls, Kate and Anna. The life boat containing the 17 people struck shore in Platte River bay. It was about the 11th of November and some snow on the ground. They built

a fire and remained until morning. Capt. Clark detailed parties to go both ways on the beach to hunt civilization. A party of two came to Sleeping Bear Point and there discovered cattle and mule tracks which they followed to Glen Arbor Bay and came to our house. John E. Fisher and others went to their rescue and kept them in our home three weeks. Some had frozen feet and hands, and the men returned following the beach to Northport thence to Traverse City and from there to their several homes. The two girls stayed with John E. Fisher and wife.

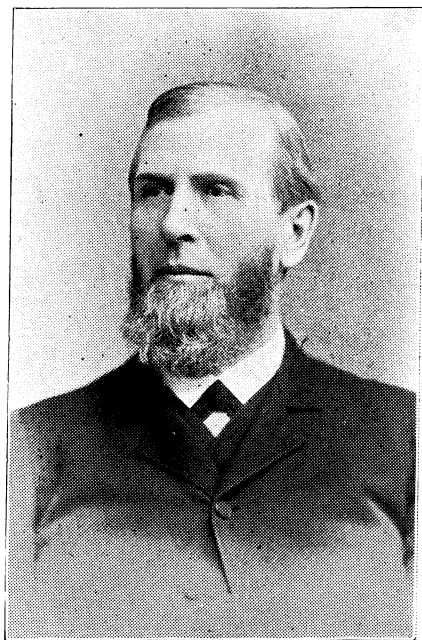


GRANDPA

THOMAS B. BROCKWAY

Came to Traverse City in 1862, over half a century ago. He made apple and flour barrels for Hannah, Lay & Co. in a cooper shop that stands where the Pere Marquette depot now stands.

Mr. Brockway died January 20, 1909.



SMITH BARNES

Secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Hannah & Lay Mercantile Co., was born in Madison County, N. Y., in 1827. Since 1836 his life has been spent in Michigan. He came to Traverse City in 1860 and became a partner in the firm. In 1852 he married Miss Lucinda M. Hart. She died in 1870. His second marriage was in 1871 to Miss Catherine K. Clarke of Geneva, N. Y.

Mr. Barnes died June 19, 1891.



MRS. M. E. C. BATES  
Pioneer of 1863

## BENEATH MY TREES

*By Mrs. M. E. C. Bates*

The air is full of flashing wings,  
Sometimes one hears—sometimes one sees  
The green leaves quiver as he sings—  
My Robin or my Brown Thrush sweet,  
Or comes the Vireo, to my feet  
Beneath my trees.

The crickets chirp within the grass,  
And, drinking flower-wine to the lees,  
Great butterflies across me pass—  
Swift dragon flies with gaudy wings—  
So many dainty flying things  
Beneath my trees.

The locusts' arch shuts out the sun,  
The oaks stand sentinel at ease;  
The cedars, dark as Lebanon,  
Give out their spices in the heat,  
An altar's incense rising sweet  
Beneath my trees.

Without, the great world's fret and fear,  
Here good to rest, in sweet degrees,  
No bird found ever love more dear,  
Beneath soft wings in sheltered nest,  
"The hollow of His hand" doth rest  
Beneath my trees.

Was born in Northville, Michigan August 25, 1839. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Cram, whose family moved to Traverse City in 1863. On May 5, 1867, she became the wife of Thomas T. Bates, with whom she became

associate editor of the Grand Traverse Herald and edited the Home and Sunshine departments of that paper. She became a charter member of the Ladies' Library Association when it was organized in 1869. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bates were George G., who married Miss Mayme Fairbanks, Mabel who married Carl C. Williams, and Clara. Mrs. Bates died March 23, 1905. Mr. Bates died December 18, 1912.

## THE NORRIS FAMILY

The Norris family landed at Elk Rapids June the 12, 1851, from a vessel loaded with wheat from Racine, Wisconsin. They brought their household goods on deck, including two cows and pair work cattle. The vessel being loaded they had to anchor a long ways out; they shoved the cattle overboard and landed the goods in an Indian boat. "We thought one of the cows was

lost, she swam so far out in the bay that we could not see anything of her but she finally came ashore all right." The family stayed there about ten days and then came to Traverse City in an Indian boat called the Wah-bi-zee, sailed by Indian "David." It was an open boat but sufficiently large enough to carry enough to carry all of them and the goods. They landed at the mouth of the Boardman river about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day and went from there into a block house at the north end of Boardman Lake. They lived in the block house that winter, and Seth Norris took a logging job of H. L. & Co. on a forty, now occupied by the P. M. round house. Mr. Norris bought the land of the government. The next summer John B. Spencer came and got Mr. Norris to board some men while he got out some flatted timber to build the first dock at Traverse City. The family stayed there that summer and the next winter moved to the west side of the bay. On the first day of May the next summer there was a bridge, a very good one, across the river, close to where we lived, and a poor wagon road over the Mill creek. A family by the name of Carmichael and Michael Gay lived there that time. Our cattle we did not see anything of until we came to Traverse City, they came there before we did; the cows stopped at Mill Creek and Mr. Gay and the Carmichael family were well supplied with milk for they both gave a good mess.

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## A STORY

Harvey Avery tells this story: We arrived at Old Mission on the steamer Sheridan, and not having any wharfs or docks as we now have, we threw our horses and cattle overboard and let them swim ashore, right where the dock now stands. My father with his eight boys, settled on what was called the Lookout farm, then an Indian reservation.

One year later my father had occasion to go to the Old Mission and left me and my brother Sylvanus to do some work on the farm, with instructions as to just how he wanted it done. After he had left us we decided that we had a better plan of doing the work and proceeded to do what we considered the better way.

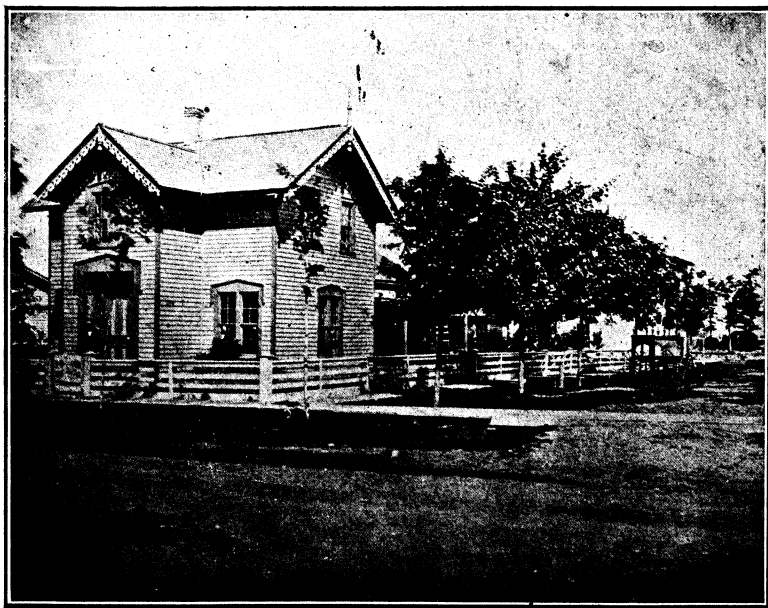
Upon my father's return, he came out and found that we were not doing just as he had instructed us, so wanted to know the reason why we were not doing this piece of work as he had told us to do it. Brother Sylvanus told father that we had a better plan of doing the work. Thereupon father told us that he would teach us to do the work as he told us to do, and took my brother first and gave him a rousing good tanning. I did not like the way my father was doing up my brother and made some objection, whereupon my father let my brother go and took me, putting me through the same course of sprouts.

After father had gotten through with us, he told us he guessed that now we would do business as he had instructed us, but on the following morning my brother took what little money he had, and I gave him what little change I had saved for the past six months, with which I was to have a Fourth of July celebration, and my brother Sylvanus left the Grand Traverse country, never returning until 1915. He came back to make a visit for the first time since leaving in 1853. While here I took him and his daughter out to the old Lookout place, which is now the Howe farm. Sylvanus wanted to know if I could show him the exact ground where father gave him and me that last tanning, so I took him to the very spot, which is now grown up with shrubbery, and we stood upon that memorable spot while Sylvanus called his daughter Belle to take a kodak picture of him and me standing there together again.

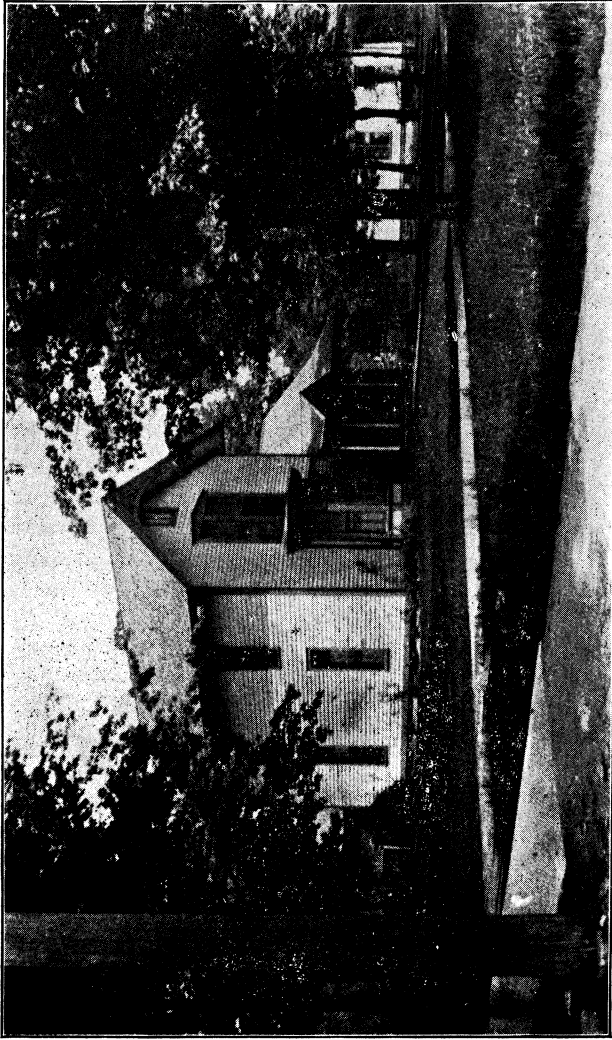


ASA HALE

Asa Hale came to Michigan sixty-seven years ago and settled in Greenville where he married in 1862 Miss Elmira Kent. He was born in Phelps, N. Y., May 8, 1833. He enlisted in Co. D., 21st Michigan Infantry in 1862 and served three and a half years. Joined the Masonic Lodge in Greenville in 1867 and was Past Master of the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Greenville and at the time of his death was standard bearer in the Traverse City Commandery Knights Templar. He was much famed for his skill in playing on his violin the old familiar tunes and was much in demand for playing at social events and even in his declining years never failed to respond to a call for his musical services at Masonic events. Mr. Hale died Jan. 30, 1916.

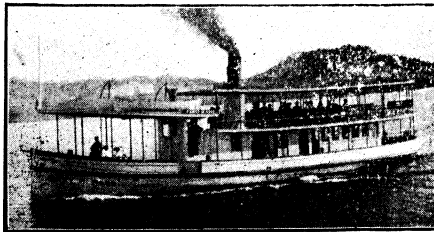


Home of the Anderson Girls for over 52 years. The first house built on the South Side by Samuel Anderson in 1867.



Original home of Archibald Butters of Charlevoix. Over half a century old.  
Was damaged by fire last winter but remodeled this spring.

### On Grand Traverse Bay





## THE ORGANIZATION

of the Old Settlers' Association was perfected at Elk Rapids March 7, 1883, with twenty-eight members. They were: Enoch Wait, Jas. P. Brand, R. Johnson, James J. McLaughlin, Alex Campbell, R. W. Bagot, A. McVicker, Winsor Golden, Daniel Taylor, B. D. Winnie, Justus Beebe, J. M. Goddard, Joseph Sours, A. O. Campbell, Charles Russel, O. Perry Stocking, Bazil Sarisin, John McDonald, Isaac F. Daw, John Denahy, John Cameron, M. Chandler, Lowell Sours, D. B. Scofield, William Gray, Fred Burberry, Chas. Beebe, M. Swaney. The first regular meeting was held in the Lake View House the week following March 14. At this time the following officers were elected to serve one year: President, John McDonald; First Vice-President, Alexander Campbell; Second Vice-President, William Copeland; Third Vice-President, Willard Spaulding; Recording Secretary, Lowell Sours, Corresponding Secretary, James J. McLaughlin; Treasurer, John Denahy.

The following list of membership has been made up from written records which are probably very incomplete, so if any name has been omitted it has been from lack of proper data in the records. We give the name and year they settled in the Grand Traverse Region.

Abbott, W. H.....	1889	Anderson, Will H.....	1885
Abbott, Mrs. W. H.....	1891	Anderson, Mrs. Will H.....	1889
Ackers, L.....	1867	Anness, G. W.....	1874
Ackers, J. U.....	1867	Anton, James.....	1882
Ackers, Elizabeth G.....	1866	Arnold, Jared W.....	1854
Ackers, Mrs. Martha.....	1867	Arnold, George W.....	1864
Adsit, Abraham.....	1853	Arnold, Florence.....	1877
Adsit, Mary.....	1853	Arms, Wm. H.....	1876
Adsit, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold D.....	1856	Arms, Stella Lee (Mrs. W. H.).....	1870
Adsit, W. H.....	1878	Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Wm.....	1862
Adsit, Mrs. W. H.....	1882	Armstrong, Leonard.....	1865
Adsley, S.....	1883	Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. B. D.....	1862
Adsley, John.....	1883	Ashton, Dr. E. L.....	1862
Adsley, Arvilla.....	1883	Ashton, Mrs. E. L.....	1868
Ainsley, Gilbert.....	1858	Ashton, Ben R.....	1886
Ainslie, L. E.....	1859	Ashton, Frank.....	1862
Ainslie, Mrs. L. E.....	1870	Ashton, Will.....	1862
Allen, Mrs. Laura L.....	1854	Ashton, Seth.....	1892
Allen, Elba.....	1864	Ashton, Frank E.....	1889
Allen, Hattie L.....	1864	Ashton, Georgietta (Mrs. F. E.).....	1900
Allen, Henry L.....	1862	Atkinson, Fred.....	1866
Allen, Harold L.....	1894	Avery, Harvey.....	1851
Allen, E. P.....	1870	Avery, Fanny W. (Mrs. Harvey).....	1870
Allen, Mrs. E. P.....	1869	Avery, Truman.....	1854
Aldrich, Capt. A. G.....	1849	Avery, Wm. N.....	1872
Ames, Robert C.....	1865	Avery, Mrs. Wm. N.....	1878
Amspigler, Mr. and Mrs. Frank.....	1852		
Anderson, George.....	1876	Bagot, Richard W.....	1857
Anderson, W. H.....	1867	Bagot, Mary E. (Mrs. R. W.).....	1873
Anderson, Florence L.....	1872	Bagley, W. D.....	1875
Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel.....	1866	Bagley, Emma Pratt (Mrs. W. D.).....	1855
Anderson, W. H., Sr.....	1867	Baird, W. M.....	1853
Anderson, W. S.....	1866	Baird, Mrs. C. S.....	1858
Anderson, Mrs. W. S.....	1862	Baker, Ellen O.....	1878
Anderson, Jennie E.....	1866	Baker, James J.....	
Anderson, Angelina P.....	1866	Baker, Leon J.....	1886
Anderson, Marget.....	1866	Baker, Georgetta M. (Mrs. L. J.).....	1884
Anderson, Ralph.....	1881	Baker, Leonard.....	1878
Anderson, Mrs. Ralph.....	1888	Baker, Sims.....	1875
Anderson, H. H.....	1883	Ball, George E.....	1888

Bannock, Fernand.....	1865	Biermacher, Peter.....	1884
Banker, E. W.....	1901	Biermacher, Susannah K.....	1884
Banker, Cecilia M.....	1901	Billings, Julia.....	1879
Bartak, Louise.....	1866	Billings, E. C.....	1880
Barnes, Eldridge P.....	1878	Billings, Frances.....	
Barnes, Amanda.....	1868	Billings, Mrs. John D.....	1879
Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B.....	1874	Birmley, Jacob.....	1859
Barney, Robert.....	1874	Birmley, Mr. and Mrs. John.....	1859
Barney, Mrs. Robert.....	1870	Blackburn, Nellie.....	1883
Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. Geo., Sr.....	1867	Blacken, Anna U.....	1900
Barlow, Julia.....	1867	Blacken, John.....	1881
Barlow, George, Jr.....	1867	Blacken, Mrs. C. O.....	1868
Barnes, Smith.....	1863	Black, John.....	1851
Barnes, Mrs. Smith.....	1871	Black, Edwin.....	1862
Bartlett, Antoine.....	1874	Black, Peter.....	1880
Bartlett, Lizzie.....	1876	Blackman, Mr. and Mrs. James.....	1872
Bates, Morgan, Sr.....	1858	Blackman, Henry.....	1872
Bates, Clymene Cole (Mrs. Morgan, Sr.).....	1858	Blair, B. B.....	1898
Bates, Rev. Merritt.....	1863	Bradgood, E. B.....	1866
Bates, Ann Eliza (Mrs. Merritt).....	1863	Bloodgood, J. O.....	1862
Bates, Thomas T.....	1863	Blue, Mr. and Mrs. George.....	1880
Bates, M. E. C. (Mrs. Thos. T.).....	1863	Bonner, E. L.....	1890
Bates, Morgan, Jr.....	1862	Bonner, Mrs. E. L.....	1868
Bates, Clara Doty (Mrs. Mor- gan, Jr.).....	1864	Boon, Martha E.....	1868
Bates, Clara N.....	1876	Boon, George W.....	1877
Bates, George G.....	1863	Boston, A. W.....	1865
Bates, Mayme Edith (Mrs. G. G.).....	1879	Boston, C. A.....	1865
Bate, Elizabeth (Gray).....	1860	Bowen, Frank S.....	1873
Batey, Joseph.....	1862	Bowden, John.....	1880
Batey, Irene.....	1862	Bowden, Debbie.....	1869
Baumberger, Chas. A.....	1872	Brakel, John.....	1869
Baumberger, Friderich.....	1868	Brakel, William.....	1856
Baumberger, Mary E.....	1864	Brakel, Anna (Umlor).....	1907
Beadle, John T.....	1857	Brakel, Christa.....	1860
Beadle, Mrs. Anna T.....	1899	Brakel, Jacob.....	1860
Beach, Stephen H.....		Bracebridge, Samuel.....	1865
Beaman, Mr. and Mrs. Wm.....	1866	Bracken, B. H.....	1886
Beaman, Emma.....	1864	Briethaupt, Albert.....	1866
Beitner, William.....	1856	Brand, James P.....	1851
Beitner, Mrs. William.....	1869	Brezina, John J.....	1882
Beck, Mrs. Euramia.....	1864	Brezina, Mrs. J. J.....	1868
Beckwith, Mrs. Lucinda.....	1882	Brinkman, Henry K.....	1852
Bell, Charles M.....	1877	Brinkman, Mrs. Kezia (H. K.).....	1852
Bell, Elizabeth H.....	1884	Brinkman, Alonzo H.....	1850
Bellinger, Mr. and Mrs. A.....	1867	Brinkman, Eliza Theresa.....	1856
Bellinger, Adam.....	1867	Brinkman, Eugene J.....	1858
Bellinger, Mrs. A.....	1875	Brinkman, Lewis A.....	1860
Beers, Lanson N.....	1861	Brockway, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B.....	1862
Beers, Eunice B. (Mrs. L. N.).....	1861	Brown, F. E.....	1866
Beers, Charles M.....	1861	Brown, E. S.....	
Beeker, Mrs. Martha S.....	1874	Brown, George.....	1852
Bennett, William.....	1876	Brown, Henry.....	1866
Bennett, Mrs. William (Stowell).....	1861	Brown, Walter.....	1869
Bennet, J. L.....	1865	Browning, R. C.....	1866
Bennett, Anice C.....	1880	Brownson, Wm. H. H.....	1863
Bennett, Mrs. Ida.....	1860	Brownson, Mrs. Delia A.....	1864
Bennett, Frank.....	1868	Brodhagen, Henry.....	1876
Bennett, A. H.....	1860	Brodhagen, Mrs. Bertha.....	1876
Bennett, Mrs. A. H.....	1869	Broadfoot, Charles A.....	1877
Bennett, Mrs. Elizabeth.....	1860	Broadfoot, Mrs. Charles.....	1885
Benedict, Mrs. Fanny D.....	1860	Brookmayer, Frank.....	1868
Benson, A. V.....		Brosch, Frank.....	1852
Benton, R. A.....	1883	Brosch, Mrs. Frank.....	1856
Betts, William A.....	1863	Bryant, L. G.....	1862
Betts, Martha J.....	1863	Bryant, G. W.....	1864
Betts, W. E.....	1863	Buck, Chas. K.....	1871
		Buck, Mary Knezik (Mrs. C. K.).....	1860

Buckner, Clair.....	1895	Chase, Dr. O. E.....	1873
Buckner, Mrs. Clair.....	1881	Chaster, E. S.....	1857
Burberry, Mrs. Silva.....	1856	Chaloupka, Frank.....	1878
Burden, Patrick.....	1881	Champiurs, E. E.....	1878
Burden, Annie.....	1880	Champiurs, Elizabeth Gilroy.....	1865
Burns, William T.....	1865	Chase, Dr. Sara T.....	1906
Burnett, S. S.....		Chandler, John.....	1889
Burr, Ammon.....	1853	Chennaux, Wm.....	1870
Buttars, Archibald.....	1856	Christenson, Erner.....	1878
Butler, Elwood W.....	1892	Child, Mary M.....	1864
Butler, Hannah.....		Child, J. R.....	1874
Butler, Joseph.....	1868	Clark, William E.....	1864
Button, James A.....		Cleveland, L. K.....	1880
		Cleveland, Mrs. L. K.....	1883
Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert.....	1873	Clyde, H. W.....	1866
Cameron, Mrs. Lizzie F.....	1879	Clyde, Thomas H.....	1859
Cameron, Archie.....	1865	Clyde, G. W.....	1860
Campbell, Robert Avery, Sr.....	1873	Clyde, Mima C. (Mrs. G. W.).....	1861
Campbell, Harriet E. (Mrs. R. A., Sr.).....	1873	Cochlin, Rev. Demas.....	1889
Campbell, H. D.....	1852	Cochlin, Anna G. (Mrs. D.).....	1890
Campbell, Catherine (Mrs. H. D.).....	1861	Cole, Mrs. C. A.....	1868
Campbell, R. A.....	1840	Cole, Charles.....	1867
Campbell, David R.....	1871	Cole, H. M.....	1882
Campbell, Mrs. Eugenia (Mrs. R. D.).....	1859	Colby, Reno C.....	1890
Campbell, Emma R.....	1864	Cook, Albert B.....	1871
Campbell, Alexander.....	1855	Cook, Martha A. (Mrs. A. B.).....	1884
Campbell, Mrs. Frances E.....	1882	Cook, Irving L.....	1878
Campbell, Julius.....	1865	Cook, Geo. W.....	1866
Campbell, Mrs. Julius.....	1895	Cook, John A.....	1866
Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F.....	1850	Cook, Matilda A.....	1866
Campbell, Wilbur E.....	1882	Cook, Frank E.....	1866
Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Frank.....	1863	Cook, H. I.....	1877
Canniff, Mr. and Mrs. C. B.....	1874	Copeland, Mary Sivanee.....	1852
Capron, Willis V.....	1891	Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. R. L.....	1882
Carns, Mr. and Mrs. John.....	1869	Core, William.....	1861
Carrier, Chauncy C.....	1860	Core, Mrs. Wm.....	1867
Carrier, Mrs. Sarah A.....	1861	Corcoran, J. J.....	1890
Carpenter, William D.....	1883	Courtade, John.....	1861
Carpenter, Calvin L.....	1886	Courtade, Mrs. John N.....	1881
Carter, D. E.....	1863	Courtade, John N.....	1868
Carter, W. M.....	1865	Courtade, Zelia A.....	1867
Carlisle, Albert.....		Coulter, George W.....	1872
Carver, T. W.....	1902	Coulter, A. L.....	1871
Case, Rev. and Mrs. A. B.....	1860	Covell, George G.....	1881
Case, W. L.....	1860	Craw, Mark A.....	1872
Case, James.....	1860	Crain, S.....	1860
Case, C. E.....	1860	Crain, Leslie.....	1850
Case, W. N.....	1860	Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis.....	1861
Case, Adelaide.....	1862	Crane, A. Howard.....	1872
Case, H. S.....	1853	Craker, W. A.....	1863
Case, Orin C.....	1853	Craker, W. A.....	1879
Cate, Mrs. Mary L.....	1866	Craker, Harriett A.....	1855
Cate, S. B.....	1866	Craker, Frank.....	1867
Cate, M. C.....	1866	Craker, Geo. H.....	1855
Cedersten, Chas. T.....	1881	Crawford, C. A.....	
Cedersten, Emma.....	1869	Cram, Jesse.....	1863
Chandler, D. G.....	1864	Cram, Hannah Pearson (Mrs. Jesse).....	1863
Chase, Mary A.....	1879	Crissey, C. A.....	1877
Chase, Chester W.....	1894	Crissey, Mrs. C. A.....	1878
Chase, Abby L. (Mrs. E. E.).....	1873	Crisp, Adelbert H.....	1868
Chase, Capt. E. E.....	1873	Crisp, Cora B.....	1863
Chase, Elizabeth L. (Mrs. O. E.).....	1873	Crisp, William.....	1868
		Crisp, Mary E.....	1868
		Cronin, Cornelius.....	1864
		Cronin, Catherine.....	1856
		Crotser, Mr. and Mrs. J. O.....	1891
		Crum, Mrs. Dora Hoxie.....	1867

Culman, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob.....	1882	Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. A. B.....	1860
Culver, Mrs. Cora L. (Wait).....		Donner, Rosetta H.....	
Curry, Mary C.....	1869	Dohm, Henry Sen.....	1854
Curry, Wm.....	1860	Dougherty, A. K.....	1868
Curry, W. N.....	1870	Dougherty, John.....	1880
Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey.....	1867	Donaldson, Austin.....	1874
Curtis, Ashley B.....	1892	Durga, W. R.....	1861
Curtis, Fred D.....	1889	Dye, Chas. B.....	1882
Curtis, Lulu.....	1872	Dye, Mrs. Chas. B.....	1868
Curtis, Mrs. Phebe J.....	1864		
Cutler, Thomas, Sr.....	1851		
Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. John.....	1866	Earl, Frank A.....	1891
Dame, Mrs. George.....	1859	Eastenight, Philip.....	1854
Dame, E. F.....	1841	Ebner, Chas. J.....	1888
Dana, Mrs. Rose Swaney.....	1850	Ebner, Georgia (Mrs C. J.).....	1888
Darrow, S. C.....	1865	Ebner, William H.....	1889
Darrow, Mrs. S. C.....	1870	Ebner, Hester (Mrs. W. H.).....	1883
Darrow, William H.....	1885	Edgecomb, Chas. A.....	
Darrow, Mrs. W. H.....	1899	Edgecomb, Caltia J.....	
Darrow, Edward.....	1895	Edington, Hannah P.....	1896
Darrow, Mrs. Edward.....	1905	Egeler, Philip.....	1860
Davis, Mr. and Mrs. E. V.....	1866	Egeler, Orrilla.....	
Daw, Isaac F.....	1851	Eiman, Joseph.....	1876
Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. John.....	1866	Eiman, Elenor.....	1877
Davey, Albert D.....	1868	Elder, V.....	1872
Davis, Mrs. Ruth.....	1852	Elder, A. E.....	1872
Dayton, Clinton L.....	1892	Eimlaw, Mrs. Mable A.....	1889
Day, D. H.....	1878	Emory, Capt. E. T.....	
Day, Mrs. D. H.....	1873	Emory, Capt. J. W.....	
Dean, Walter W.....	1884	Emory, Mrs. Nancy.....	1854
Dean, Mrs. Walter W.....	1884	Emory, Capt. Hiram.....	1854
Dean, James R.....	1858	Emerson, Wm. C.....	1845
Dean, Mary E.....	1850	Ennis, John G.....	1865
Dean, S. P.....	1857	Ennis, Lavinia A.....	
Decker, Wm. G. Bond, M. D.....	1910	Ernst W. S.....	1854
DeGraw, Mrs. W. E.....		Ernst, Mrs. W. S.....	
DeGraw, Mrs. Sarah B.....	1864	Ernest, Mrs. Emma V.....	
DeGraw, George E.....	1864	Estes, C. E.....	1863
DeGraw, Isaac.....	1834	Estes, Mrs. Chas.....	1864
Deitz, Amos M.....	1845	Evens, Edward A.....	1881
Denton, Chester.....	1868	Evans, Nettie F.....	1896
Dipley, Mrs. Chas.....	1868		
Despres, Mrs. Margaret Gray.....	1860		
Despres, S. C.....	1866	Fairbanks, Zelotes Cornelius.....	1867
Despres, Mabel W.....	1886	Fairbanks, Eunice Grant (Mrs.	
Despres, Mrs. Arthur C.....	1867	Z. C.).....	1879
Despres, Arthur C.....	1872	Farrow, Samuel.....	
Dexter, Wm.....	1866	Fasel, Minnie A.....	1879
Dexter, Mrs. Wm. M.....	1867	Feiger, Philip.....	1879
Dickerman, Joseph W.....	1866	Feiger, Mrs. Grace.....	
Dingman, Richard.....	1862	Fett, Derras.....	1872
Dobson, A. S.....	1882	Felt, Mrs. Estella.....	1864
Duncon, J. O.....	1898	Filmore, E.....	1860
Duell, F. L.....	1873	Fife, Wm. H.....	1854
Duell, Ella I.....	1863	Fisher, Eugene.....	1875
Duell, A. L.....	1873	Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. John E.....	1854
Dugal, Mr. and Mrs. Peter.....	1865	Fogarty, Patrick.....	1868
Dunn, Dumerick.....	1851	Foote, William R.....	1883
Dunn, Fred.....		Foote, Mrs. Grace Hastings.....	1887
Dunn, Anna M.....		Forest, Mrs. Augusta Avery.....	1863
Dunn, Valentine.....	1865	Forton, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew.....	1881
Dunn, Isabella McGarry (Mrs.		Foster, Augustus.....	1863
Val).....	1861	Foster, E.....	1863
Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. John.....	1854	Foster, Thomas.....	1877
		Fowle, William.....	1854

Fowle, John.....	1874
Fowler, F. S.....	
Fowler, Curtis, Sr.....	1856
Fowler, Curtis, Jr.....	1856
Fowler, Louise (Selden), Sr.....	
Fowler, Marguerite P.....	1862
Fowler, Herbert W.....	
Franke, G.....	1870
Fralik, Mrs. G. W.....	1893
Franklin, Wm. J.....	1858
Franklin, Lucy.....	1865
Franklin, John M.....	1865
Franklin, Mrs. John M.....	1855
Franklin, Mrs. E. M.....	1890
Franklin, E. M.....	1891
Franklin, Harry.....	
Frazer, C. W.....	1875
Freeman, Kasson.....	1861
Friedrich, Mr. and Mrs. Frank.....	1872
Friedrich, Frank, Jr.....	1872
Friedrich, Mrs. Emma Breck.....	1864
Friedrich, A. V.....	1873
Friedrich, Mrs. A. V.....	1885
Fuller, Sanford.....	1863
Fuller, Mrs. Sanford.....	1864
Fuller, W. R.....	1863
Fuller, Mattie C.....	1879
Fox, Lyman P.....	1879
Fox, Sarah E.....	1879
Fox, Geo. R.....	1871
Fox, Mrs. Geo. R.....	
Fuller, Sara.....	1866
Furtsch, George.....	1866
Furtsch, Antonia.....	1866
Furtsch, Frank.....	1896
Furtsch, John.....	1883
Furtsch, Jeanette.....	1883
Furtsch, Jacob.....	1878
Furtsch, Ferdinand.....	

Gage, L. H.....	1868
Gage, Mrs. L. H.....	1870
Gallagher, John.....	1891
Gannett, Willard C.....	1884
Gannett, Mary J.....	1884
Garland, Charles.....	1851
Garland, Samuel.....	
Garthe, Isaac.....	1867
Garthe, Steiner C.....	1868
Garthe, S.....	1872
Garwick, Peter.....	1861
Gardner, Perry H.....	1861
Gardner, Arvilla Tompkins.....	1863
Gardner, Claribel Hannah.....	
Gates, Alfred.....	1864
Gauntlett, Mr. and Mrs. I. W.....	
Gomp, Mr. and Mrs. Michael.....	1847
Geer, Myron.....	1848
Germaine, Cuyler.....	1851
Germaine, Mrs. C.....	1854
Getchell, Chas. F.....	1861
Getty, J. G.....	1870
Gibbs, A.....	1872
Gibbs, Laura D.....	1882

Gibbs, L. K.....	1867
Gibbs, Mary A.....	1888
Gibbs, James I.....	1871
Gibbs, Addie A.....	1883
Gibbs, Harry.....	1878
Gillis, John.....	1863
Gillis, Mary E. (Mrs. John).....	1858
Gillis, Tracy H.....	1872
Gilroy, Edward.....	1865
Gilroy, Mrs. Edward.....	1875
Gilbert, Ed L.....	1899
Gilbert, P. C.....	1867
Gilbert, R. Emma.....	1870
Gill, H. E.....	1864
Gill, Wm.....	1855
Gill, J. C.....	1868
Gill, Martha.....	1855
Goddard, John M.....	1855
Goldfarb, Samuel.....	
Goldman, Sol.....	1880
Golden, Windsor.....	1856
Golden, Mrs. W.....	1863
Goodale, Dr. and Mrs. D. C.....	1852
Goodale, Agnes E.....	1853
Goode, William.....	1870
Goodman, John.....	1893
Goodman, Ada F. (Mrs. John).....	1866
Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben.....	1860
Gore, Homer.....	1866
Grant, Mr. and Mrs. John F.....	1857
Grant, Wm. F.....	1857
Gray, Mr. and Mrs. A. P.....	1868
Gray, Walton L.....	1892
Gray, Roderick.....	1860
Gray, Mrs. Alex. McKay.....	1860
Gray, James.....	
Gray, Robert.....	1856
Gray, Roderick T., Jr.....	1860
Gray, Nettie.....	1865
Gray, Mrs. Martha.....	1883
Grum, Frank, Sr.....	1877
Greeno, Mr. and Mrs. L. F.....	1861
Greeno, William.....	1861
Greeno, S. E.....	1861
Greilick, I. E.....	1856
Greilick, Nancy C. (Case).....	
Greilick, C. L.....	1870
Greilick, John.....	1856
Greilick, Edward.....	1856
Greilick, William.....	1856
Greilick, Anthony.....	1856
Greilick, Walter E.....	1867
Grubb, F. R.....	1893
Gustine, Annie.....	1860
Gunton, James K.....	1851
Gunton, Charles R.....	1871

Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Asa.....	1891
Hale, Louise.....	1891
Hale, Chas. E.....	1892
Hale, Josephine V.....	1887
Haller, Paulus.....	1877
Haller, Mary P.....	1871
Hall, C. L.....	1882

Hamilton, Frank.....	1865	Hilbert, James.....	1885
Hamilton, Eva R. (Mrs. F.).....		Hinshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Z. E.....	1881
Hammond, Finley M.....	1867	Hitchcock, Thos. A.....	1852
Hammond, E. J.....	1863	Hitchcock, Helen G. (Mrs. T. A.).....	1853
Hammond, Mrs. E. J.....	1861	Herrington, Daniel.....	1876
Hammond, Clinton A.....	1867	Herrington, N. W.....	1867
Hammond, Catherine.....	1867	Hobbs, Rowland.....	1869
Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. J. R.....	1885	Hobbs, Mrs. Rowland.....	1869
Hannafor, C. A.....	1866	Hobbs, Wm. J.....	1869
Hannafor, Hellen S.....	1866	Hobbs, Flora Campbell (Mrs. W. J.).....	1866
Hannah, Perry.....	1851	Hobbs, H. L.....	1878
Hannah, Ann Amelia (Mrs. P.).....	1852	Hobbs, Mrs. Mary E.....	1859
Hannah, Julius T.....	1858	Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. A. S.....	1900
Hannah, Mrs. Laura (Beers).....	1861	Holdsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Wm.....	1858
Hacker, John.....	1868	Holdsworth, Clementina.....	1858
Hans, Mr. and Mrs. E. J.....	1870	Holdsworth, John D.....	1858
Hanson, Homer A.....	1894	Holdsworth, Willard W.....	1872
Hanson, Mrs. Homer A.....	1870	Heimforth, Mr. and Mrs. Fred.....	1850
Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Louie.....	1864	Heimforth, William.....	1856
Hanika, Chas. B.....		Heimforth, Philip.....	1869
Hanslovsky, Chas. H.....	1880	Heimforth, George.....	1871
Hanslovsky, Mrs. Chas. H.....	1870	Holdsworth, Mary (Mrs. W. W.).....	1897
Hanslovsky, Mrs. F.....	1855	Holdsworth, Dr. Frank.....	1875
Hanslovsky, Victoria.....	1890	Holdsworth, Agnes (Mrs. Frank).....	1876
Hanslovsky, Emma R.....	1891	Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. John.....	
Hanslovsky, Marie A.....	1893	Hogan, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C.....	
Hanslovsky, Julius A.....	1895	Hogan, Wm.....	
Hargraves, John A.....	1863	Hohnenbery, Joseph.....	1868
Hargraves, Geo. W.....	1862	Holley, M. B.....	1863
Hargraves, Mrs. M. C.....	1863	Hollister, M. D.....	1887
Hargraves, Malcolm.....	1875	Hollister, Mrs. M. D.....	1880
Hardy, E. S.....	1866	Hopkins, Alonzo F.....	1863
Harkness, Henry.....	1868	Hopkins, S. E.....	1863
Harren, Geo. S.....		Hopkins, Mrs. Mary.....	1875
Harrwood, A. W.....	1868	Hopkins, Robert.....	1855
Harrwood, Mrs. A. W.....	1870	Hopkins, Susan (Mrs. R.).....	1855
Harsha, H. S.....	1873	Hopkins, William.....	1857
Harsha, Wm. F.....		Hopkins, Jane A. (Mrs. Wm.).....	1866
Harrison, Upsall.....	1857	Hopkins, John.....	1856
Harrison, Rebecca.....	1857	Hornsby, Lee.....	1883
Haskell, M. E.....	1872	Hornsby, Mrs. Lee.....	1891
Hastings, E. W.....	1864	Horton, Mr. and Mrs. John S.....	1864
Hastings, Sarah E. (Mrs. E. W.).....	1861	Horten, I illian M.....	1864
Hastings, Ralph S.....	1876	Horton, Warren E.....	1864
Hastings, Ethel Hoxie (Mrs. R. S.).....	1878	Horton, Mrs. Warren E.....	1871
Hatch, Corneli.....	1866	Horton, C. E.....	1862
Haviland, Joseph B.....	1864	Howard, C. C.....	1864
Haviland, Mrs. Joseph B.....	1864	Howard, C.....	1861
Haviland, A. J.....	1878	Howard, Mary M.....	1861
Haviland, Frances G. (Mrs. A. J.).....	1877	Howard, A. F.....	1861
Hawkins, Mrs. Jane E.....	1857	Howard, H. D.....	1860
Harvey, Geo. E.....	1902	Howard, Orpha J.....	1861
Heath, Helen A.....	1853	Howard, Catherine.....	1861
Heath, Willard.....	1866	Howell, Wm.....	1858
Hedden, Mr. and Mrs. Geo.....	1866	Howell, Henry.....	1858
Hedden, Fred F.....	1866	Horen, Mike.....	1854
Hedden, Ella Adsit (Mrs. F.).....	1858	Holliday, Dr. G. A.....	1886
Helm, Albert J.....	1883	Holliday, Jenifor F. (Mrs. G. A.).....	1866
Hess, Wm. M.....	1865	Holliday, Mrs. J. E.....	1887
Hess, Hannah M. (Mrs. W.).....	1865	Hooker, Wm. H.....	1865
Hess, Mr. and Mrs. Chas.....	1865	Hooker, Wm. H.....	1866
Hewett, Salma M.....	1882	Hooker, Myrtle.....	1876
Hewett, Eva A.....	1880	Hoxie, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo.....	1868
Heuss, Mrs. Alice Lee.....	1855	Hoxie, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard.....	1864
*Hill, H. H.....	1882	Hoxie, Charles A.....	1864

Hoxie, John.....	1864
Hoxie, A. T.....	1864
Hoxie, Orrin.....	1867
Hoxie, D. F.....	1869
Hoxie, Mrs. D. F.....	1867
Huellmantel, Nicholas J.....	1872
Huellmantel, Margaret.....	1872
Huellmantel, Julius M.....	1872
Huellmantel, Theresa B.....	1863
Huellmantel, Alphonso.....	1872
Hughes, George.....	1856
Hulme, William.....	1861
Hunter, Chas.....	1893
Hunter, Lucy (Mrs. Chas.).....	1893
Hunter, C. F.....	1893
Hunter, Gertrude J. (Mrs. C. F.).....	1895
Hunter, Mrs. Julia S.....	1891
Hurlbert, Richard.....	1864
Hurlbert, Agnes.....	1864

Ingersoll, Wm.....	1880
Ingersoll, Mrs. Wm.....	1882
Irish, Earl.....	1890
Irish, Adelia A.....	1874
Irish, Mrs. Albert.....	1890
Irish, Albert.....	1890

Jackson, Ancil H.....	1875
Jackson, Mrs. Ancil H.....	1862
Jaslin, L. G.....	1854
Jennings, M. B.....	1866
Jennings, Mrs. Eliza J.....	1866
Jennings, Martin.....	1873
Johnson, Capt. Frederick.....	1852
Johnson, Mrs. Frederick.....	1856
Johnson, Mrs. Julia.....	1889
Johnson, Julius.....	1892
Johnson, W. W.....	
Johnson, John A.....	1867
Johnson, Mrs. H. H.....	1878
Johnson, H. H.....	
Joint, C. L.....	1880
Jones, John.....	1872
Jones, E. S.....	1882
Judson, Maud.....	
Judson, E. B.....	

Kuemin, Mrs. Jennie.....	
Kahrs, C. H.....	1852
Kahrs, Claus W.....	1860
Kahrs, Mrs. V. H.....	1902
Kahrs, J. H.....	
Kahrs, John.....	
Keel, John.....	1864
Kehoe, Mrs. Josephine.....	
Kehoe, James.....	1892
Keilsick, James.....	1874
Kellogg, A. E.....	1899
Kellogg, Frank.....	1860

Kelley, John.....	1866
Kelley, Ruth B. (Mrs. John).....	1867
Kenney, Cora (Mrs. W. P.).....	1866
Kenney, W. P.....	1867
Kenney, Lysander.....	1864
Kenney, Susan.....	1868
Kane, Robert W.....	1882
Kennedy, J. L.....	1889
Kersey, F. J.....	1881
Keyes, S. A.....	1868
Keyes, Mrs. S. A.....	1871
Kilbourne, George B.....	1882
Kilbourne, Hattie May.....	1892
King, Miss C.....	
King, Mrs. Kittie C. Belle.....	1863
Kingsley, S. M.....	1866
Knaggs, Willis B.....	1868
Knaggs, Robert.....	1868
Knaggs, Ella Robert.....	1868
Knaggs, Mrs. Harriet Robert.....	1868
Kneeland, Dr. Charles J.....	1872
Kneeland, Mrs. Estella (C. J.).....	1873
Knight, Agnes.....	1868
Koch, Lorenz.....	1870
Koch, Mrs. Barbara.....	1870
Koch, Mrs. Clara Emery.....	1894
Koch, Herman.....	1870
Kratochvil, Frank.....	1854
Kratochvil, Mrs. Anna.....	1854
Kratochvil, Wencle.....	1854
Kratochvil, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E.....	1902
Kratochvil, Enoch.....	1854
Kratochvil, John.....	1854
Kratochvil, Frank, Jr.....	1854
Krubner, Joseph.....	1855
Krubner, Mary.....	1855
Krussell, Oscar F.....	1875
Kuemin, Joseph C.....	1870
Kyselka, Alice.....	
Kyselka, John.....	1856
Kyselka, Frances.....	1886
Kyselka, Prokop.....	1856
Kyselka, Harry B., M. D.....	1877
Kyselka, Otto.....	
Kyselka, Lucy.....	
Kyselka, Abbie.....	

Lacore, Mr. and Mrs. Marion.....	1862
Lacore, Dr. J. O.....	1870
Lacore, Mrs. Addie.....	1895
LeFontsey, A. D.....	1881
Ladd, Elisha P.....	1852
Ladd, Mary Wilmarth (Mrs. E. P.).....	1852
Ladd, Emmor O.....	1853
Ladd, Agnes D.....	1884
Lamb, Mrs. Wm.....	1872
Lang, Mrs. Dolly (Wyncoop).....	1901
Langworthy, H. A.....	1852
Langworthy, Anne.....	1866
Lardie, George W.....	1859
Lardie, Mrs. George W.....	
Lardie, Mr. and Mrs. George.....	1859
Lardie, Mr. and Mrs. Euseba.....	1872
Lardie, Arthur.....	1872





Middleton, Harriet A.....	1856	Morgan, Arvilla G. (Mrs. J. C.).....	1895
Middleton, Frank.....	1858	Morgan, Don S.....	1895
Middleton, P. H.....	1863	Morgan, Carrie Thomas (Don).....	1882
Miller, Lewis.....	1841	Morgan, Birney J.....	1862
Miller, Katherine Kiley (Mrs. Lewis).....	1844	Morgan, Mrs. B. J.....	1854
Miller, E. E.....	1847	Morgan, Theron B.....	1882
Miller, Mrs. Sarah I.....	1847	Morgan, Marks D.....	1862
Miller, Archie A.....	1849	Morgan, Norman C.....	1858
Miller, Janet R. (Mrs. Archie).....	1878	Morgan, Abbia (Mrs. N. C.).....	1858
Miller, W. B.....	1861	Morrison, Mrs. Josephine (Gay).....	1847
Miller, A. D.....	1878	Morrison, William.....	1868
Miller, H. E.....	1877	Morrison, Robert.....	1867
Miller, Mrs. H. E.....	1890	Morrison, Elsie.....	1867
Miller, Hugh R.....	1856	Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Peter.....	1880
Miller, Mrs. Mary.....	1893	Morris, Louis.....	1892
Miller, Dorothea.....	1862	Montague, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert.....	1867
Miller, Orville G.....	1891	Montague, J. A.....	1867
Miller, Marcia Pratt.....	1891	Montague, Ida A.....	1885
Miller, J. W.....	1847	Munson, Dr. J. D.....	1839
Milliken, James W.....	1868	Muncy, Levi.....	1841
Milliken, Callie T. (Mrs. J. W.).....	1882	Muncy, Caroline (Mrs. Levi).....	1887
Milliken, James T.....	1882	Murray, Bryan.....	1871
Milliken, Hildegard (Mrs. J. T.).....	1881	Murray, Mrs. Rose H.....	1872
Miller, A. F.....	1880	Murray, Caroline.....	1872
Miller, Mrs. A. D.....	1861	Murray, Levi.....	1893
Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Marshall.....	1863	Myers, George A.....	1871
Miller, Chas.....	1855		
Mills, J. G.....	1875	Neason, Vincent.....	1864
Mills, May G. (Mrs. J. G.).....	1867	Neason, Mrs. Henrietta.....	1860
Mills, Mrs. J. Cross.....	1882	Nelson, Allis.....	1878
Mills, C. E.....	1889	Nelson, William.....	1883
Mills, Fred E.....	1899	Nerlinger, Amil F.....	1894
Milbert, Mr. and Mrs. J.....	1884	Nerlinger, Rozela.....	1892
Minor, Dr. Ernest B.....	1866	Nemac, Rose Maria.....	1881
Minor, Mrs. Minnie.....	1866	Nesitt, Geo. L.....	1881
Miner, Clara A.....	1868	Newton, Edgar A.....	1881
Mitchell, W. H. C.....	1846	Newton, Maggie L.....	1881
Mitchell, Isabelle (Mrs. W. H. C.).....	1866	Newton, Kathryn Germaine.....	1881
Mitchell, Cassius W.....	1866	Newton, William A.....	1881
Mitchell, William.....	1866	Newcomb, Eddie.....	1881
Mitchell, George.....	1865	Newville, John A.....	1860
Moblo, E. N.....	1837	Newcomb, Elizabeth.....	1894
Moblo, Delvina.....	1837	Newhouse, Benjamin F.....	1894
Moffatt, Orlanda.....	1866	Newhouse, Mrs. Sarah.....	1855
Moffatt, Amelia.....	1864	Nicholson, Mrs. Minnie Wait.....	1865
Moffatt, Seth C.....	1868	Noble, H. H.....	1837
Moffatt, Emma Linnell.....	1870	Noble, E. S.....	1850
Moffatt, John Orlando.....	1894	Norris, John.....	1869
Moffatt, Orlando C.....	1883	Norris, Mary E. (Wait).....	1852
Moffatt, Orlando C.....	1864	Noteware, J. H.....	1913
Moffatt, Mary Cameron.....	1859	Noteware, Mrs. H.....	1878
Moir, George.....	1860	Noteware, Geo. H.....	
Moir, Mrs. George.....	1859	Noteware, Mrs. Geo. H.....	
Moore, Mrs. Jas. A.....	1860	Novotny, Albert.....	
Monroe, Mr. and Mrs. Wm.....	1864		
Monroe, Mrs. Pauline.....	1859	Oberlin, Mr. and Mrs. Mike.....	1880
Monroe, James H.....	1859	Oberlin, Joe.....	1881
Monroe, DeEtta E.....	1879	Oberlin, Emma Snell.....	1879
Monroe, C. W.....	1875	Oberlin, Ida R.....	1860
Monroe, Mary S.....	1895	O'Donald, Barney.....	1897
Monroe, Marcus L.....		Ostrander, Archie.....	
Monroe, Edward A.....			
Monroe, Mrs. Linda.....			
Morgan, John C.....			

Palmer, A. E.	1863
Palmer, J. J.	1864
Palmer, Sarah E.	1865
Palmer, Hattie T.	1858
Palmer, Melville.	1865
Parmenter, E. L.	1869
Parmalee, George.	1869
Parmalee, Mrs. Huldah.	1891
Patchin, John W.	1862
Patchin, Ruth M. (Mrs. J. W.)	1879
Potter, Estella.	1877
Patten, Geo. W.	1890
Payne, R. W.	1864
Payne, Dr. W. M.	1884
Peck, E. J.	1887
Peck, L. R.	1856
Peck, Mr. and Mrs. A. W.	1854
Peck, Mr. and Mrs. A. T.	1864
Perry, Henry.	1885
Perry, Ella Wadsworth.	1844
Petertyl, Victor, Sr.	1868
Petertyl, Victor.	1872
Petertyl, Mrs. Victor.	1886
Petertyl, Katherine (wife of Victor, Sr.)	1888
Petertyl, A. J.	1867
Petertyl, Mrs. A. J.	1868
Petertyl, Minnie.	1870
Petertyl, Lottie.	1865
Pettitt, James A.	1865
Pickard, Bernie.	1865
Phelps, Benjamin.	1873
Phillips, Rosie G.	1879
Phillips, Ella Canfield.	1861
Phillips, Mrs. Jessie Gunton.	1861
Pierce, Rosetta K.	1861
Pierce, Carl M.	1861
Pohoral, F.	1861
Pohoral, Mrs. Anna.	1861
Pohoral, Joseph.	1861
Pohoral, Anthony.	1861
Pohoral, Mary A.	1854
Porter, W. P.	1848
Porter, Elizabeth.	1857
Porter, W. H.	1849
Porter, Mrs. A. A.	1858
Porter, R. G.	1857
Porter, A. E.	1862
Porter, Mrs. Ella.	1854
Porter, John N.	1862
Potter, C. M.	1849
Powers, Mrs. A. A.	1858
Powers, Olive.	1892
Powers, Wellington M.	1883
Powers, Mrs. A. E.	1849
Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome M.	1857
Pratt, W. R.	1864
Pratt, Mrs. W. R.	1866
Pratt, E. S.	1861
Pratt, Mrs. E. S.	1891
Pratt, Fred H.	1882
Pratt, Chas. R.	1866
Pray, Stephen.	1866
Pray, Lavina.	1864
Pray, George.	1865
Priest, Andrew.	1867
Price, John B.	1867
Price, Thomas S.	1867

Prouty, Hugh M.	1861
Prouty, Martha.	1880
Prouty, Mrs. Lucy.	1886
Prouty, Willard A.	1861
Prouty, Rachael.	1861
Pulcipher, John.	1855
Pulver, Almon E.	1865
Pulver, Mrs. Kate.	1863
Putman, J. D.	1860
Phybus, Christopher.	1860

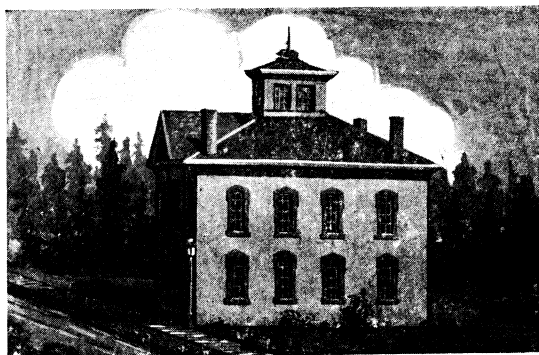
Raff, George.	1880
Raff, Mrs. Sarah.	1860
Ramsdell, Mr. and Mrs. J. G.	1866
Ransom, Fayette.	1867
Ransom, Edna F.	1851
Ransom, E. L.	1851
Rennie, William.	1859
Rennie, Mrs. Margaret.	1872
Rennie, John.	1873
Rennie, Mrs. John.	1872
Revolt, Chas.	1862
Revolt, Mrs. Mary.	1859
Rickard, Harrison.	1868
Rickard, Mary E.	1881
Rickard, A. W.	1861
Rickard, Mabelle A.	1872
Rice, Mr. and Mrs. E.	1867
Revolt, Fred.	1888
Rice, S. A.	1876
Rich, Moses J.	1868
Rich, Mrs. M. J.	1862
Richardson, Samuel.	1865
Reynolds, Richard.	1871
Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W.	1866
Robertson, George A.	1867
Robertson, Mrs. G. A.	1853
Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Loren.	1882
Ross, Derics.	1876
Ross, W. H.	1869
Rose, H. O.	1859
Round, Mr. and Mrs. Richard.	1875
Round, Lizzie M.	1867
Roush, Mr. and Mrs. George.	1886
Roush, May A.	1868
Routsong, W. T.	1852
Routsong, Louise Birmely.	1867
Rowley, Dr. A. S.	1867
Ruthardt, Louis.	1865
Ruthardt, Emiline.	1868
Rutherford, Henry.	1867
Roush, David.	1867

Sackett, Henry.	1875
Salisbury, W. E.	1892
Sarasin, Wm.	1867
Sarasin, Bazil.	1863
Saunders, J. E.	1866
Saunders, Hattie.	1886
Saunders, Walingford.	1866
Saunders, Hannah (Mrs. W.)	1867
Sayler, Samuel H.	1865
Scofield, D. B.	1862

Scofield, Alma M.	1856	Sleder, Joseph	1888
Scofield, O. E.	1861	Sleder, Mrs. Joseph	1888
Scofield, M. E.	1870	St. Claire, B.	1871
Scofield, Emma	1867	Steele, W. F.	1860
Scofield, Mrs. V. N.	1881	Steele, Rev. S.	1859
Scott, D. H.	1870	Steele, Mrs. A. R.	
Scott, Mrs. H. J.	1877	Steinberg, Julius	1869
Scott, Mr. and Mrs. W. H.	1900	Steinberg, May Miriam	1875
Scott, John	1857	Steinberg, J. H.	1873
Secore, Joseph	1864	Steward, Mr. and Mrs. H. E.	1861
Secore, Mr. and Mrs. Philip	1857	Steward, Will	1861
Secore, Ezan	1857	Steward, Edson W.	1860
Selkirk, Mr. and Mrs. George	1870	Steward, G. W.	1861
Selkirk, Chas.	1870	Steward, Mrs. G. W.	1890
Seymour, Aleck	1868	Stigue, G. L.	1878
Shapton, R. S.	1875	Stites, Empire	1862
Shane, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas	1867	Stites, Kossuth	1862
Shane, Mrs. James	1869	Stites, Benjamin	1863
Shane, Winifred	1872	Stites, Mrs. B.	1884
Shane, Lucy (Mrs. W.)	1884	Stites, Libbie A.	1879
Sheffer, Andrew F.	1867	Stockman, M. J.	1858
Sherman, J. J.	1860	Stockman, Morris	1857
Sherman, Fanny H.	1858	Storey, Nathaniel	1876
Sherman, Thomas H.	1867	Storey, Laura	1876
Sherman, Mrs. Thomas	1895	Stone, William R.	1850
Sherman, Sophia	1857	Stone, Mrs. W. R.	1856
Shilson, William	1856	Stover, F. J.	1883
Shilson, Jane Harris	1857	Stover, Amanda J.	1883
Shilson, Thomas Gilbert	1859	Swan, Peter	1867
Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. Martin	1860	Swan, Mrs. Emma	1863
Sheppard, Byron S.	1865	Swanson, Peter	1871
Sherwood, Charles G.	1893	Swanton, Dr. L.	1900
Sherwood, Emma A.	1893	Sluyter, Wm.	1866
Shugart, Thomas C.	1883		
Shugart, Catherine A.	1883		
Silver, Mrs. Richard B.	1876		
Silver, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lote	1876	Taylor, Joseph	1867
Silver, Mr. and Mrs. Glen C.	1876	Taylor, Mary A.	1867
Simpson, Katherine	1874	Taylor, Chas. E.	1859
Simpson, Oscar	1868	Taylor, Minnie B. P.	1878
Slaby, Robert O.	1893	Taylor, Ernest J.	
Slaby, Henry J.	1893	Thacker, Henry	1861
Sladek, Frank	1889	Thacker, Ray	1875
Sladek, Mrs. Frank	1890	Thacker, Mrs. Ray	1892
Smith, George F.	1872	Thacker, Quincy	1862
Smith, Mrs. Geo.	1889	Thacker, Mrs. Quincy	1877
Smith, Mrs. G. N.	1868	Thacker, Mrs. Callie	1883
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. W.	1874	Thirlby, Dr. Edwin L.	1872
Smith, Allen	1874	Thomas, Richard E.	1858
Smith, Wm. W.	1860	Thomas, John H.	1856
Smith, A. M.	1861	Tompkins, Wm.	1855
Smith, Ella Hatch	1866	Tompkins, May	1861
Smith, Willard A.	1867	Tompson, Dr. I. A.	1884
Smith, G. H.	1862	Thompson, Alma Despres	1872
Smith, J. P.	1889	Thurtell, Mr. and Mrs. Francis	1866
Soule, Levi	1873	Thurtell, Hubert	1866
Soule, Annie	1873	Titus, D. B.	1885
Souss, Lowell	1855	Titus, Josephine	1885
Souss, Emma (Mrs. Lowell)	1857	Titus, C. O.	
Sours, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph	1856	Titus, Leon F.	1885
Spinniken, Henry	1861	Titus, Alice Roberts	1873
Spinniken, Mrs. Louise	1868	Tompkins, Sally Monroe	1863
Spinniken, Mathew	1865	Tompkins, Lorenzo M.	1863
Spinniken, Wm. J.	1865	Travis, Mr. and Mrs. John	1860
Spinniken, Anna	1863	Travis, Walter	1865
Sprague, E. L.	1853	Travis, Mrs. Walter	1870
Stadelbauer, Jacob	1866	Trude, Wm. J.	1873
Stebbins, Isador	1872	Trude, Frank	1872

Trueblood, Dr. May J.....	1902	White, Mrs. Winifred Pratt.....	1874
Trueblood, Dr. John O.....	1902	White, John.....	1863
Umlor, Mr. and Mrs. T. J.....	1862	Whiting, Howard.....	1860
Umlor, William H.....	1873	Whiting, Isabel Dunn (H.).....	1860
Updike, Mrs. Helena.....	1865	Whitney, Evert.....	1882
		Whitney, Mrs. E.....	1899
Vader, Sarah (Mrs. C. S.).....	1861	Whitney, Emmett.....	1882
Vader, Calvin Shibley.....	1887	Whipple, Dan.....	1853
Vader, Charles S.....	1870	Wightman, Willis.....	1864
Vader, Mrs. Chas. S.....	1880	Wightman, Mrs. Libbie.....	1870
Vance, Mrs. Jennie.....	1873	Wilhelm, Antoine.....	1856
Vanakin, W. W.....	1876	Wilhelm, E. P.....	1858
Vandam, John.....	1868	Wilhelm, Mrs. E. P.....	1867
Vinton, Frank H.....	1871	Wilhelm, John.....	1868
Vinton, Emma.....	1864	Wilhelm, Charles.....	1859
Vinton, David J.....	1871	Wilhelm, Emmanuel E.....	1861
Vinton, Ruth.....	1871	Wilhelm, Emma T.....	1866
Vlack, Joseph A.....	1883	Wilhelm, A. J.....	1856
Vlack, Marie.....	1885	Wilhelm, Kate Smith (A. J.).....	
Voice, George.....	1853	Wilhelm, Emmanuel.....	1870
Voorhees, Mr. H.....	1876	Wilhelm, Dr. Julius.....	1872
Voorhees, Mrs. E. M.....	1876	Wilhelm, Mrs. J.....	1898
Votruba, Frank.....	1871	Wilhelm, Grace.....	1878
Votruba, Amelia.....	1856	Wilhelm, Mrs. Jennie.....	1856
		Wilcox, W. D.....	1869
Wait, S. E.....	1850	Wilcox, W. S.....	1883
Wait, Arthur W.....	1854	Williams, Simeon.....	1874
Wait, Mrs. Alice (A. W.).....	1879	Williams, Richard.....	1856
Wait, E. W.....	1873	Williams, C. W.....	1836
Wait, Etta M. (E. W.).....	1875	Williams, James.....	1865
Wait, C. R.....	1877	Williams, Daniel.....	1859
Wait, Dudley M.....	1850	Williams, Elizabeth Whitney.....	1853
Wait, Francis M.....	1850	Williams, Mabel Bates.....	1868
Walter, Robert E.....	1882	Willis, Henry.....	1867
Warner, F. C.....	1870	Wilson, William.....	1862
Warner, Mrs. Alice.....	1889	Wilson, Mrs. Julia.....	1863
Warner, Carson.....	1860	Willobee, Abel Vinton.....	1893
Warner, Mrs. Vera Steffens.....	1871	Willobee, George D.....	1866
Weaver, George.....	1884	Willobee, Florence.....	1890
Weathers, Frank.....	1871	Willobee, Mrs. A. V.....	1876
Webb, Chas. A.....	1890	Winchcomb, E.....	1866
Webster, Isaac S.....	1867	Wolfe, Mrs. Mary J.....	1849
Webster, Martha J.....	1861	Wood, Frank E.....	1868
Webster, C. D.....	1847	Woolsey, Byron.....	1858
Wells, Edward.....	1867	Worthington, M. A.....	1864
Wells, Caroline Birmley.....	1863	Worthington, Amelian L.....	1864
West, Mrs. T. U.....	1860	Woten, Eva E.....	1863
Weston, Eli Arthur.....	1900	Wright, C. V.....	1891
Weston, Mrs. Stella.....	1900	Wright, Mr. and Mrs. D. E.....	1876
Wheeler, L. S.....	1867	Wynkoop, Thomas.....	1864
Wheeler, Rhodia W.....	1867	Wynkoop, D. E.....	1864
Wheat, W. H.....	1875	Wynkoop, Mrs. Carrie.....	1867
Wilbur, O. E.....	1856	Wynkoop, Roy A.....	1901
Winnie, I. G.....	1858	Wynkoop, Ralph E.....	1901
Winnie, Mrs. I. G.....	1854		
Winnie, J. N.....	1868	Young, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew.....	1867
Winnie, Mrs. I. N.....	1869	Young, Laura.....	1847
Winnie, Malcolm.....	1855	Young, A. F.....	1847
Wheelock, Mr. and Mrs. C. W.....	1898	Youker, David J.....	1871
White, Mrs. Lievetta Gunton.....	1858		
White, O. L.....	1854	Zimmerman, Joseph.....	1869
White, Thomas J.....	1870	Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. John.....	1869
White, Mrs. Vera Wynkoop.....	1901	Zoulek, Peter.....	1870
White, Elmer E.....	1883	Zoulek, Antoine.....	1872

OFFICE  
OF  
FIRST  
NATIONAL  
BANK  
1885



## Oldest Organized Bank in the Grand Traverse Region

RESOURCES 1885	-	\$ 80,000.00
RESOURCES 1914	-	1,250,000.00
RESOURCES 1918	-	1,800,000.00



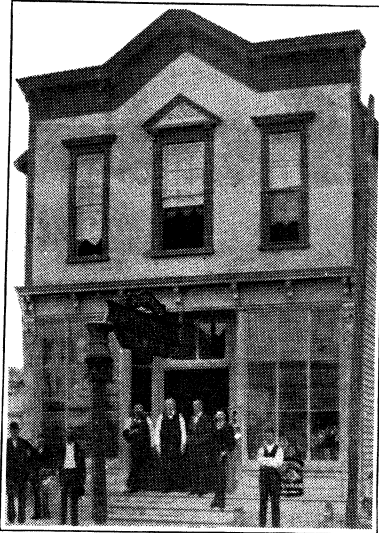
NEW BANK BUILDING

## First National Bank

Traverse City, Michigan

OLDEST  
ORGANIZED  
NATIONAL BANK  
IN  
NORTHERN  
MICH.

# THE PIONEER DRUG STORE



FIFTY-THREE YEARS AGO

Fifty-three years of successful business sprang into existence December 20, 1865, when Dr. B. D. Ashton and Albert W. Bacon opened up a small stock of groceries and drugs under the firm name of

**ASHTON & BACON**

in a building which they had erected for that purpose on Front Street about ninety feet west of Park Street. On May 1, 1866, the stock, amounting to \$722, including furniture and fixtures, was bought by

**L. W. HUBBELL & CO.**

of which L. W. Hubbell was the active partner and manager and Hannah, Lay & Co. special partners. On the first of May, 1875, this firm closed up their business by selling its stock of groceries and provisions to

Hannah, Lay & Co. the drugs, medicines, paints, oils, fancy goods and confectionery to **S. E. WAIT**

On April 1, 1879, L. M. Mills, who had been owner of a drug store at Kalkaska, accepted a partnership with Mr. Wait, the firm to be known as **WAIT & MILLS**

This partnership continued until 1885, when the firm was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Mills accepting a position of traveling salesman with the firm of Shepard & Hazeltine of Grand Rapids. In the fall of 1889, feeling the need of more commodious and pleasant quarters, the corner room of the new Masonic Block was leased from the Masonic Association and the stock was moved there January 1, 1890. On April 1, 1901, Mr. Wait took into partnership his two sons, E. W. Wait and C. R. Wait under the name of

**S. E. WAIT & SONS**

This partnership continued until 1911 when C. R. Wait decided to go into business in Detroit, and is located there on the corner of Grand River Avenue and High Street. S. E. Wait and E. W. Wait continued the business as

**S. E. WAIT & SON**

Our success is due to the liberal patronage of the people of the Grand Traverse Region, for which we are truly grateful and promise them honest and faithful continued service at



TODAY

## WAIT'S DRUG STORE

---

SERVICE OUR SPECIALTY

ESTABLISHED 1891

# Ebner Brothers

**Printers and  
Bookbinders**

**Office Supplies**

**Special Attention is Given to  
MAIL AND PHONE ORDERS**

Citizens Phone 96

148 State Street

TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.

---

# **AUTO TRUCKING**

—TWO LARGE TRUCKS—

**Furniture Moving a Specialty**

**Geo. W. Lardie & Son**

**Phone 97**

**Traverse City, Mich.**

**H. L. WEAVER**

**Funeral Director**

**MOTOR EQUIPMENT**

**MOTOR AMBULANCE**

**Day or Night Calls Promptly  
Attended**

**310 S. Union St.**

**Both Phones**

**Traverse City, Michigan**



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Oldsmobile  
Delco-Light Products

# Goode's Garage

Cass and State Streets

Opposite Post Office    Traverse City, Mich.

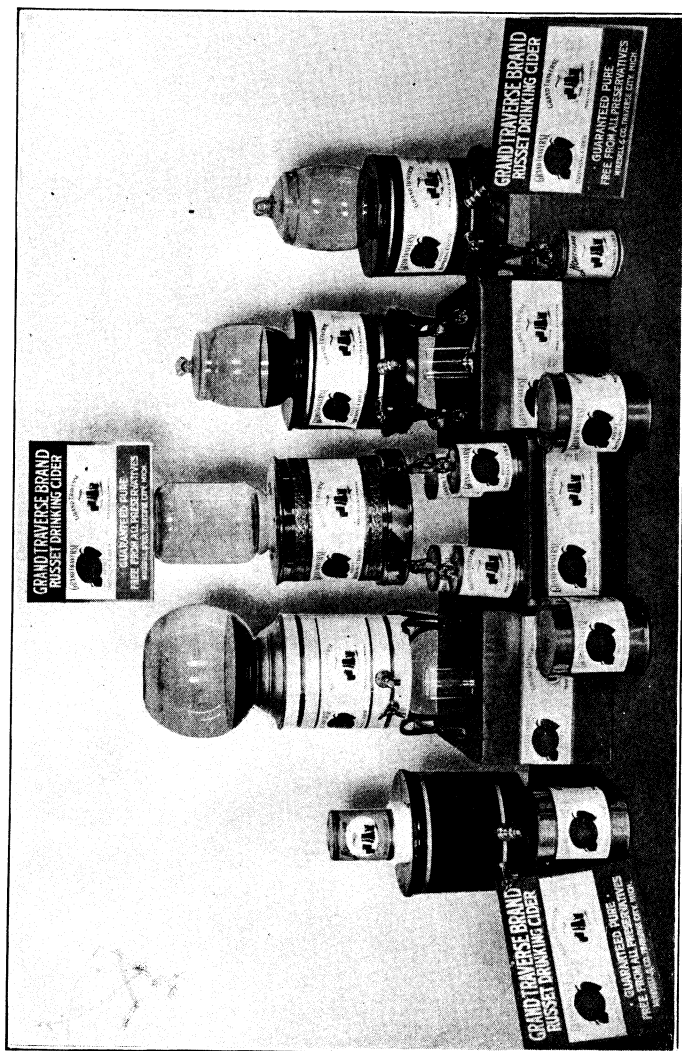
Goodyear Service Station  
Gargoyle Mobiloils

---

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## Grand Traverse Russet Drinking Cider

HEALTHFUL, DELICIOUS,  
YEAR AROUND BEVERAGE



## MIKESELL & COMPANY

Sole Manufacturers

Traverse City,

-

-

Michigan

## The Globe Store Keeps Growing

In the confidence of every one who has occasion to visit it. The mere telling of the size and variety of our stocks wouldn't be nearly as interesting as a personal visit.

People from all over the Grand Traverse region come here to look and to buy, and our printed announcements are devoted to telling the news as it is found here, and it's always fresh, bright and interesting as the store and its contents.

The Principle upon which this Business Grows is Value Giving. The best quality and the greatest quantity for the lowest price, consistent with modern merchandising. Such has been our method of winning the confidence of the public, and such will be our plan of holding that confidence.

**Five Active Departments**—Dry Goods, Women's Ready-to-Wear, Shoes, Clothing and Men's Furnishings.

### Globe Department Store

## A P I A N O E X T R A

### **A New Sales Policy Eliminating Agents and Big Selling Expenses, Allowing you to Deal Direct through the "Club" Plan**

This new "Club" plan is extremely simple. Many years it has been our object to offer the highest quality pianos and player-pianos at the lowest price obtainable, with a guarantee of complete satisfaction. We can furnish on request hundreds of letters of recommendation from satisfied customers throughout Grand Traverse Region.

Through the "Club" you deal direct and save all middlemen's and agents profits and expenses—no agent or salesman need influence you. Be your own salesman—save \$113 and \$138 on fine pianos and \$188 and \$204 on Player-pianos.

**Simplified Easy Payment Through  
Our Economical Selling Methods.**

Write for "Club" catalogue, free for the asking.

### **SMITH & HURST**

72 Monroe Ave.  
Grand Rapids

239 E. Front St.  
Traverse City

115 E. Main St.  
Kalamazoo

IN THE LAND OF FRUIT WITH FLAVOR



The B. J. Morgan Orchards, Traverse City, Michigan

---

## Queen City Flower Shop

316-318 South Union Street  
Traverse City, Mich.

# A N D E R S O N ' S

EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF  
CUT FLOWERS AND GROWING

# PLANTS

Telephone 43, 2 Rings

# JOSEPH ZIMMERMAN

Dealer in  
LIVE STOCK

Shipping of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and  
Chickens a Specialty.

TRAVERSE CITY,

- MICHIGAN

---

Traverse City Gas Company

You conserve if you use Gas

---

# CHAS. S. JOHNSON

## Hardware

Stoves, Guns, Amunition and  
Fishing Tackle  
Paints, Oils and Brushes

225 E. Front St.

Traverse City, Mich.

Agency for CHASE & SANBORN  
Famous Teas and Coffees

Finest Grown.

All Kinds of Groceries suitable  
for old settlers.



Corner Front and Cass Sts., Traverse City, Mich.

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\$5,000 Pipe Organ

Perfect Ventilation

FEATURE PHOTO PLAYS

Lyric Theatre

Thursday and Friday

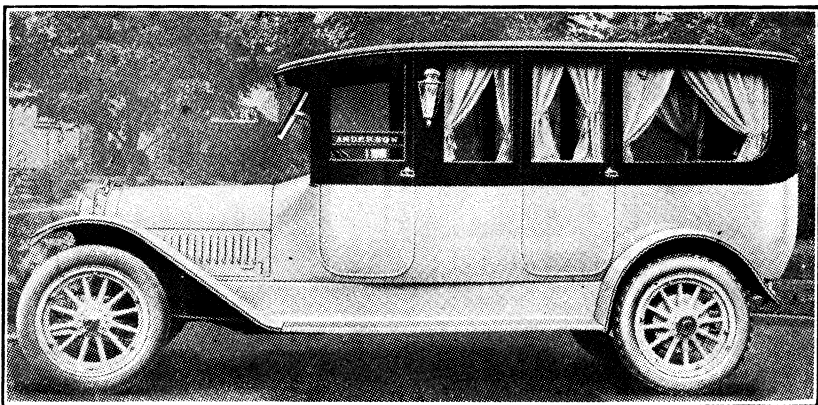
3 Acts **VAUDEVILLE** 3 Acts

Shows—2:15, 3:45, 7:00, 9:00.

Admission 5, 10, 15, 20c. Change of Program Daily

FRANK ANDERSON, Mgr.

# PRIVATE AMBULANCE



Calls Made Anywhere in the Grand  
Traverse Region

Telephone No. 43, 2-R      TRAVERSE CITY, MICHIGAN

You can always save \$\$\$ by buying



Mayor, Traverse City

## Shoes

at

### Edward Lautner's

119 Union St.

TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.

Citizens Phone 848

Bell Phone 178

# Traverse City Steam Laundry

GEO. F. ROWE, Proprietor

LAUNDRY AND  
DRY CLEANING

515 S. Union

TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.

# Whiting Implement Company

LARGEST RETAIL IMPLEMENT  
STORE

State Street

TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.



# **J. W. MILLIKEN, Inc.**

TRAVERSE CITY'S BEST STORE

**Dry Goods, Ready-to-Wear, Millinery  
Carpets, Wall Paper, Picture Framing**

---

## **NOTICE**

Two new features are to be introduced this spring. The Ready-to-wear will be moved into an up-to-date department on the first floor, and the place now occupied by the Ready-to-wear made into a Bargain Basement.

**EVERYBODY WELCOME**

---

# **Hamilton Clothing Co.**

**CARRY ALL KINDS  
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING**

---

Old settlers are always welcome. Come in  
and talk over the early days in the Grand  
Traverse Region.

**Hamilton Clothing Co.**

# The Chamber of Commerce

TRAVERSE CITY, MICHIGAN

---

The real thing, worth while, the true jewel on the diadem of life, is making this old world a better place to live in from our having lived in it, making it a better place for our neighbor, our our friends, ourselves, our posterity. The acts that do this, the endeavor that lends to this end is the true DOING.

This means organization and organization of our power into work for our town through a strong Central Civic Body, representing the Community Spirit of our Town. So we'll all pull together.

—*William McComb.*

---

## OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

1918

H. A. Musselman	-	-	President
L. C. Stocking	-	-	Vice-President
W. J. Hobbs	-	-	Secretary
E. P. Allen	-	-	Treasurer
C. J. Ebner	-	Director	Organization Affairs
C. F. Hunter	-	Director	Industrial Affairs
J. T. Milliken	-	Director	Civic Affairs
L. K. Gibbs	-	-	Director at Large
M. D. Bryant	-	-	Director at Large

---

For any particular information write the Secretary  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Traverse City, - - - Michigan

# J. W. SLATER

Your Reliable Home Furnisher

Your patronage is always appreciated by J. W. Slater, the Original Home Furnisher of Northern Michigan.



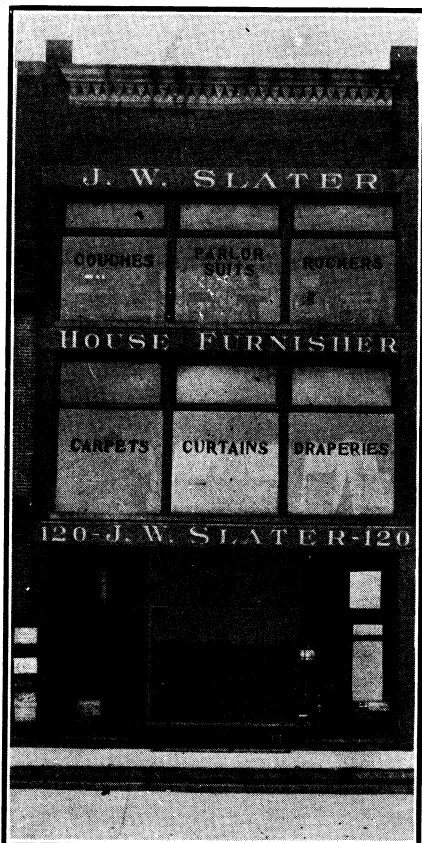
J. W. Slater's Store 22 years ago.

Dealer  
in  
Everything  
for  
the  
Home

Furniture, Stoves, Dishes,  
Carpets, Rugs, Lace Curtains,  
Tinware, etc.

## J. W. Slater

120 East Front St.



Present Store, 12000 Feet Floor Space

COMPLIMENTS OF

# National Grocer Co.

TRAVERSE CITY,

-

MICHIGAN

---

---

Importers and Wholesale Grocers

Distributors of

NA GRO CO

LIGHTHOUSE

PATHFINDER and

RED CAP

**Teas, Coffees, Spices and Food Products.**

By insisting upon the above brands you are doing  
yourself a favor and helping your city and community

---

---

Distributing Agents for the celebrated

## “Bevo”

The National Beverage.

**National Grocer Co.**

PIONEER RESIDENT OF THE GRAND TRAVERSE REGION

Notary Public

Insurance, Loans

## J. G. GETTY REAL ESTATE

Expert in Fruit and Farm Locations. Twenty-five  
years a tiller of Grand Traverse soil.

TRAVERSE CITY, - - MICHIGAN

## Potato Implement Co. MANUFACTURERS

---

Hand Potato and Corn Planters, Sprayers  
and Compressed Air Sprayers.

---

TRAVERSE CITY, - - MICHIGAN

# DODGE BROTHERS

## COMMERCIAL CAR

Dodge Brothers Business Car comes up to the most that the public has learned to expect of Dodge Brothers.

It is a product of which they are proud, and one it will pay every business man to investigate.

*It will pay you to visit us and examine this car.*

The haulage cost is unusually low.

Business Car, Touring Car or Roadster \$985

Sedan or Coupe \$1425

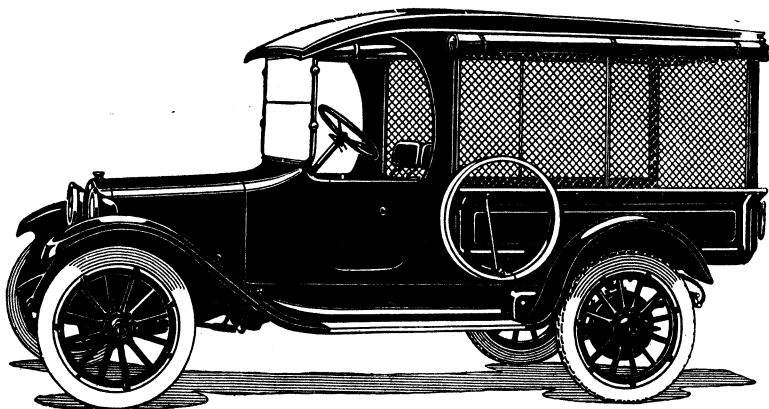
(All prices f. o. b. Detroit)

### Fisk Auto Company

114 Park Street

Bell Phone 173, Citiz. 52

Traverse City, Mich.



# Traverse City Milling Co.

Manufacturers  
of

## Ideal Products

Once Tried, Always Used

### Flour and Feed

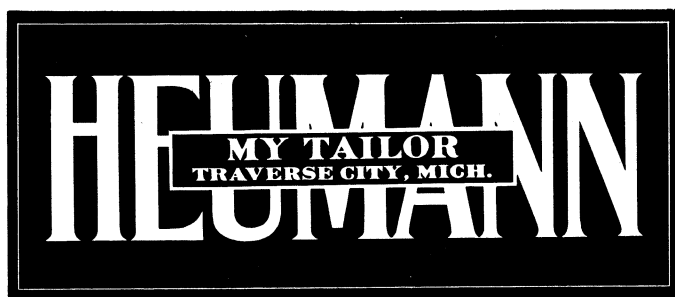
Buyers of Grain, Beans, Hay and Straw. Farm  
and Feed Seeds a Specialty. Feed Grinding and  
Flour Exchange. Where the Farmer can Sell and  
get the Most. Where the Consumer can Buy the  
Cheapest and get the Best.

TRAVERSE CITY,

-

-

MICHIGAN



---

## Hoffmann & Earle Shoe Co.

Mayer Honorbilt Shoes

Fine Shoe Repairing

531 S. Union Street

Traverse City,

-

-

Michigan

---

## PROGRESS LAUNDRY

QUALITY

Speaks for Itself

H. R. WALES, Proprietor

Citz. Phone 125

228 Park Street



SEND YOUR PHOTO FINISHING TO

# Hopkins

215 E. Front St.

Traverse City, Michigan

Films Developed 10c Per Roll

Prints 3c and 4c Each

Cameras and Photo Supplies of All Kinds

SAVE TICKETS for FREE ENLARGING

---

## 32 Years in Business

Always sold Good Clothes. We  
have a large assortment of every-  
thing that men and boys wear.  
Call on us when you want a suit of  
clothes. One of the old settlers.

**A. J. WILHELM**

Traverse City,

-

-

Michigan

# Grand Traverse Region FAIR ASSOCIATION

TRAVERSE CITY  
M I C H I G A N

---



ROBERT BARNEY  
President



CHAS. B. DYE  
Secretary

---

FAIR DATES FOR 1918

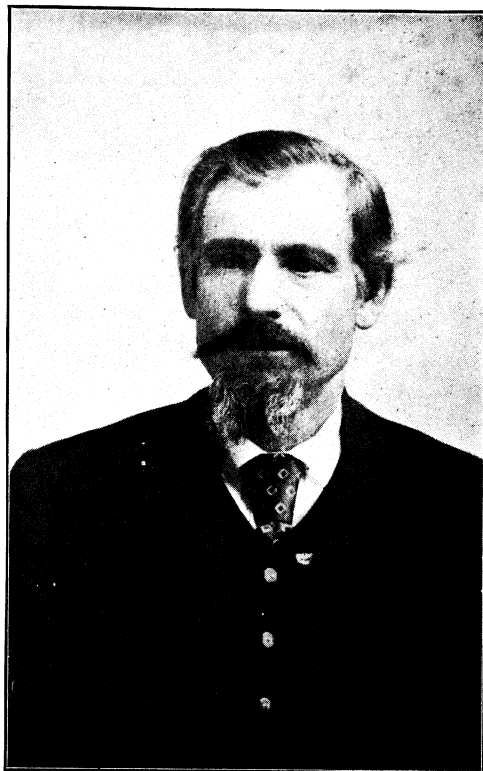
September 23, 24, 25, 26, 27

---

Wencel Kratochvil was one of the best known and highly respected pioneers of Grand Traverse Region.

His father, Frank Kratochvil, opened the first meat market in Traverse City, it stood where the Masonic Block now stands.

---



WENCEL KRATOCHVIL

## Joseph Sleder & Sons

**Everything First Class  
in Meats and Provisions.  
All Kinds of Sausage.**

547 East Eighth Street

**Traverse City, Michigan**



JOSEPH SLEDER

# Straub Bros. & Amiotte

Manufacturers  
of

The - Famous - New - Confections

Orange Blossoms and Opera Sticks

MADE IN TRAVERSE CITY

*ORDERS  
PROMPTLY  
FILLED.*



## We Fill Orders Quickly

and deliver them promptly and carefully. And we give you just what you order too—in quality and quantity. We keep a full line of fine staple Groceries and guarantee them to be good and pure. Our Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard and canned fruits are all warranted to be strictly of the best grades though sold cheap.

Remember, we are headquarters for the celebrated Ko-We-Ba brand of goods. Fancy in every respect and prepared with the greatest care and cleanliness.

## F. O. NICHOLSON

Citizens Phone 377

511 South Union St.

TRAVERSE CITY, MICHIGAN



## Traverse City Overland Company

311-315 State St.

Both Phones 41

---

### Bert Mullen

Heavy Draying of all kinds done on  
short notice. Moving Pianos a Specialty.

Our Prices are right.

Traverse City, - - Michigan

Citz. Phone 385

539 E. Front Street

## **The Western Michigan Development Bureau is Organized Under the Laws of Michigan NOT FOR PECUNIARY PROFIT**

**REFERENCES:** The State Public Domain and Immigration Commission, or any bank or banker in Western Michigan.

The Bureau is maintained to boost Western Michigan and to give reliable information to all who ask about the opportunities that abound in this "Land of Fruit and Fortune."

Ask us about the quality of the soil and what it will grow at a profit.

We can tell you about fruit growing or general farming.

Write us about the good openings for Stock Raising or Dairying,

We have up-to-date information about what can be done with Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Soy Beans, Sudan Grass, Potatoes, Beans and the other fifty odd crops produced in Michigan.

This great diversity of crops precludes the possibility of an entire crop failure—our eggs are not all in one basket.

Write us for particulars about the large cut-over tracts open for colonization which will yield the farmer who knows his business, as good returns as the land in the corn belt, costing ten times as much.

Ask us about Hotels, Resorts and where good fishing and hunting can be had.

We can supply you with a West Michigan Pike Booklet and tell you all about this and many other beautiful drives in Western Michigan.

We can tell you about the inspection of nursery and live stock entering the state.

Write us about our cheap and abundant water power and the many opportunities we have for engaging in manufacturing or retail business.

In short we are prepared to tell you anything you want to know about Western Michigan. The results and experience gained by our six years of successful work at your service free of charge.

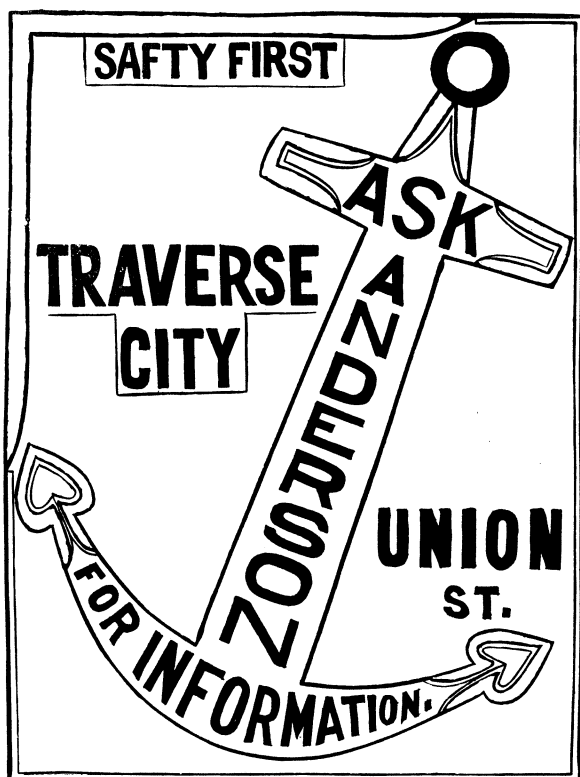
**Western Michigan Development Bureau  
TRAVERSE CITY, MICHIGAN**

## **It Is Our Policy**

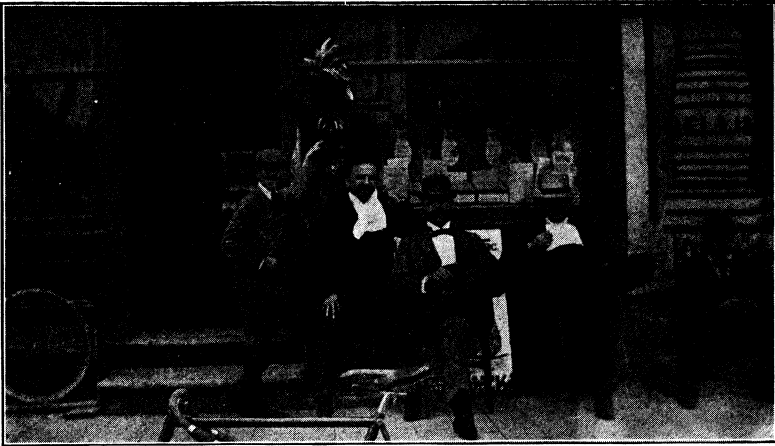
1. To take a personal interest in the financial wants and welfare of our patrons—their growth is our gain.
2. To favor and assist our customers, large and small, in every way consistent with sound banking.
3. To let the man of small and moderate affairs know that we really appreciate his business and afford him the same careful, courteous attention, the same facilities and the same security as the man with the larger account.
4. To place but one consideration higher than accommodation and that is **SAFETY**, which must **ALWAYS COME FIRST**.
5. To always bear in mind we are building a business not for the present only, but for ten, thirty and fifty years to come.

**We Invite You** to bring us your checking account and your savings account, as well as the accounts of any members of your family.

## **Peoples Savings Bank**



THE FIRST CIGAR STORE WAS STARTED BY



THE CAVIS CIGAR COMPANY

## Service

We guarantee prompt and efficient service  
in General Draying, Storage and Moving.

===== BAGGAGE =====

Orders Taken for Coal  
Now

**Columbia Transfer Co.**

Citizens Phone 44



# KELLOGG'S

## CASH SHOE STORE

THE HOME  
OF  
"THOSE BETTER SHOES"

We extend to you a cordial invitation to visit us in our new  
location—one door east of the Peoples Savings Bank.

# Do You Want



Cut Flowers  
Floral Arrangements  
Bedding Geraniums  
Vegetable Plants

We can Supply that need.

## FRANK M. PAINE

210 W. Eleventh St.

Phone 90

TRAVERSE CITY, MICHIGAN

## FRANK TRUDE

### General Hardware

Guns, Ammunition

and

Fishing Tackle

Both Phones 10

Traverse City, Michigan

Rates \$2.50.  
With Bath \$3.00

All Rooms with Hot and Cold  
Running Water and Phones

# **The Whiting Hotel**

J. P. OBERLIN, Prop.

**TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.**

Large Light Sample Rooms  
Free to Guests

Only Brick Hotel  
in the City

---

## **For Fire Insurance**

# **Ask Mr. Santo**

## **State Bank Building**

**TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.**

---

# Wells - Higman Company

Manufacturers of Stave, Splint  
and Fruit Baskets

---

# West Michigan Garage

TRAVERSE CITY, - - MICHIGAN

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## STUDEBAKER AND CHEVROLET AGENCY

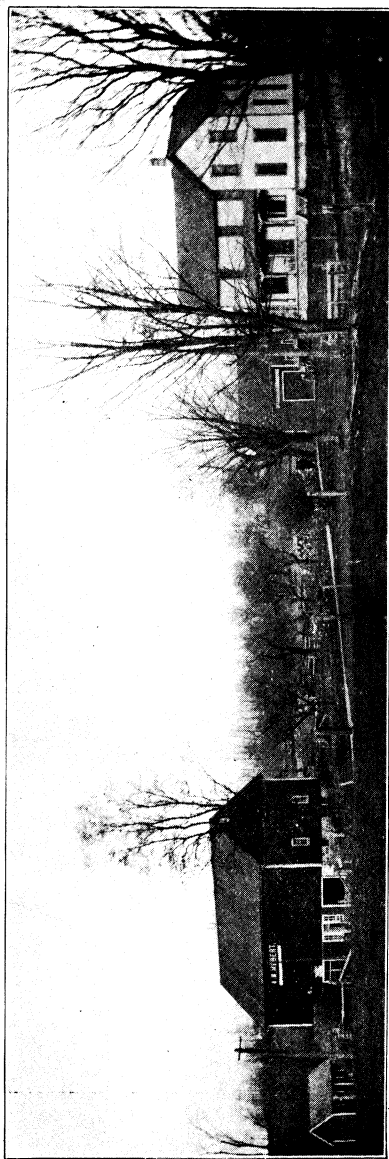
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General Garage Repair  
Vulcanizing a Specialty

---

West Michigan Garage

TRAVERSE CITY, - - MICHIGAN



DR. A. W. MEBERT, Veterinary Physician and Surgeon

Special Attention Given to Cattle Practice. Office  
and Hospital on Pioneer Farm at

Both Phones

SUTTONS BAY, MICHIGAN

E. B. Fick

Louis Culman

# The Basket Grocery

CASH AND CARRY  
SERVE YOURSELF PLAN

Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables  
Our Specialty

Highest Prices Paid for Butter and Eggs

223 East Front St.

Traverse City, Michigan

---

## Big Fourth of July PIC-NIC

At the Fair Grounds  
Traverse City, July 4, 1918

*"For Goodness Sake"*

*USE*



FLOUR



# Bensley's Steam Dye Works

119 Cass St.

Phone 335

TRAVERSE CITY, MICHIGAN



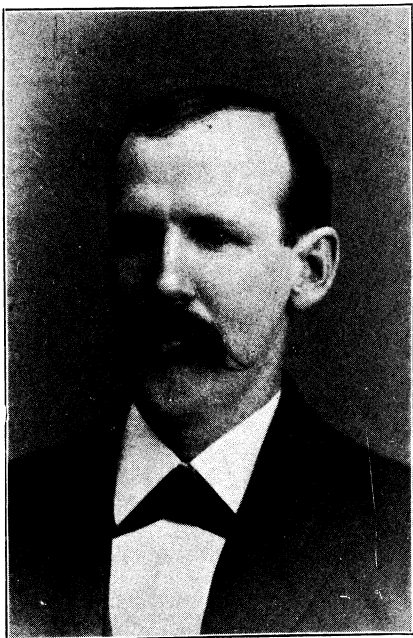
## Fashion Demands All Colors

It matters not whether milady's dress is pink, blue, green, we clean everything.



With 17 years experience in the business, I am in position to serve your interests to the best advantage. Our stock is complete and our work is finished in a first class manner. If in need of a cemetery memorial, I would appreciate a call from you.

**A. W. RICKERD**  
Pioneer of Grand Traverse County.



# BELL

## The BAKER

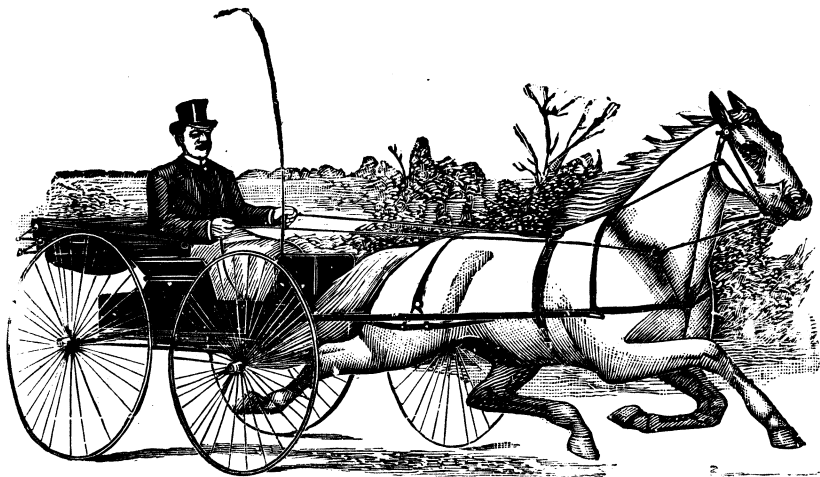
The Pioneer of Northern Michigan. Established 1877. The Best of Everything in the Baking Line at all times. The Old Reliable

### BELL, The Baker

209 Front Street

Traverse City, - Michigan

# GEO. MOIR & SON



## AUTO AND HORSE LIVERY

Opposite the City Market

Both Phones 168

Traverse City, Michigan

# Here'e Quality For You!

Stetson Hats, Styleplus Suits and Overcoats,  
Interwoven Sox, Wilson Bros. Shirts, Barker  
Collars, Duofold Health Underwear.

**SHERMAN & HUNTER CO.**

TRAVERSE CITY

QUALITY MEN'S WEAR

## **DRINK**

### **Wholesome, Healthful Beverages**

**MADE BY**

## **The Queen City Bottling Company**

**They Make Young Folks of  
Old Settlers**

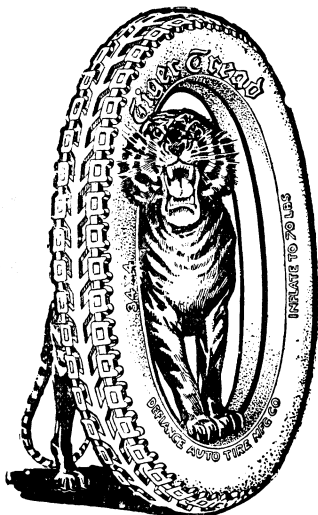
Traverse City,

-

-

Michigan

# H. Brodhagen & Sons



Auto and Horse  
Livery

Agents for  
Defiance Tires and  
Tubes

TRAVERSE CITY,

MI -

MICHIGAN

---

## Boyd's Official R. R. Taxi and Transfer

— — —  
SUDDEN SERVICE

Citizens 311

Bell 109

Residence R-1084

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# Reliability—

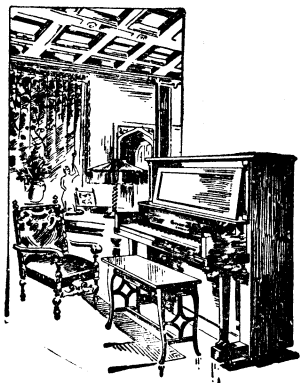
—this it is that has given this Piano such great popularity—  
RELIABILITY that is built into it with every piece of material, and through every process entering into its construction.

## Grinnell Bros.

### Own Make Piano

It's highest grade from pedals to action, sounding board, frame and case—and, "Sweetest Tone in the World" is the term music-lovers apply to the tone of this superb instrument.

WE BUILD THIS PIANO OURSELVES, and that we own and operate three factories gives some idea of the great number sold. It is backed with as strong a guarantee as was ever written.



Pianos, Player - Pianos,  
Victrolas, Records,  
Small Musical Instruments  
Sheet Music, Cabinets,  
Player Rolls, etc.

## Grinnell Bros.

Manufacturers and Retailers

TRAVERSE CITY STORE

Cor. Front and Cass Streets

Grinnell Bros. (own make) Pianos are sold at Factory-to-you price  
and on easy payments.

## THE PIONEER STORE

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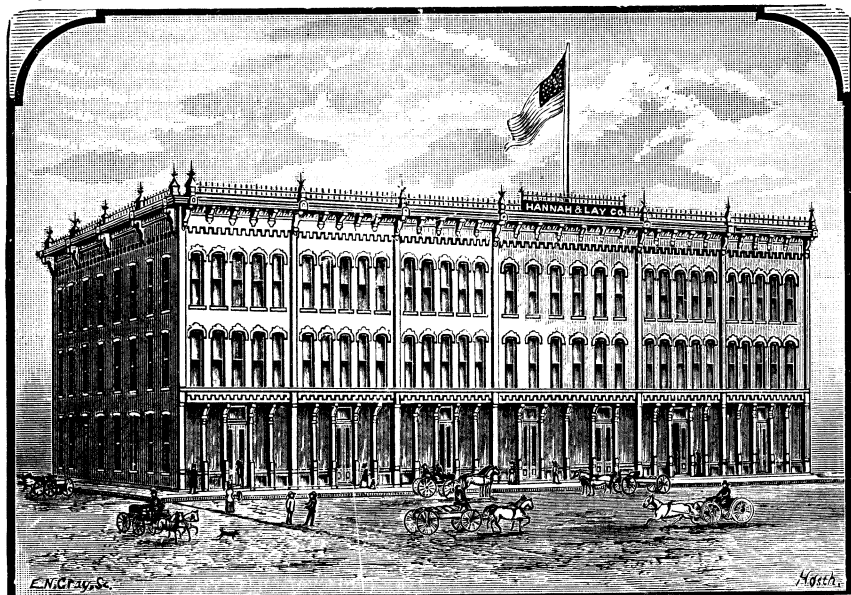
1853

65 YEARS OF PROGRESS  
OF THE BIG STORE

1918

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As it was when it moved into its new home in 1883



Remodeled in 1905 and 1906 into the most modern and best equipped Department Store, with the largest assortment of merchandise to be found in Northern Michigan.

SAME POLICY FOR 65 YEARS

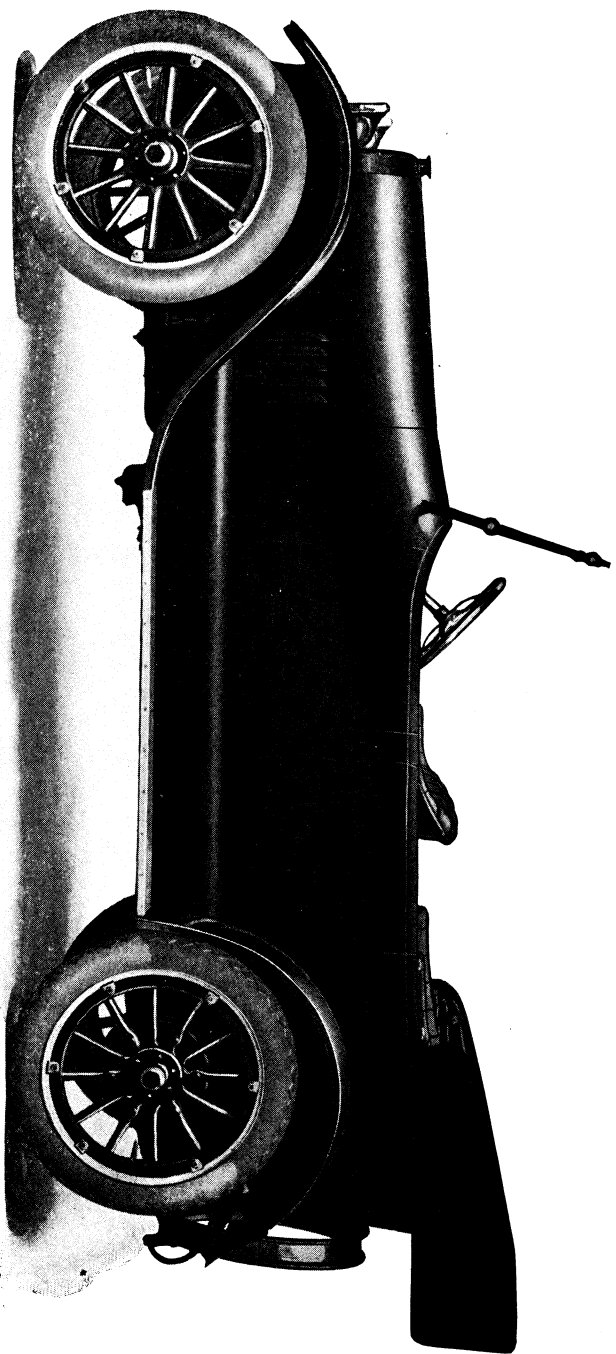
QUALITY ——— SERVICE

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The Hannah & Lay Merc. Co.

TRAVERSE CITY, MICHIGAN

## Napoleon Motor Cars, made in Traverse City, Mich.



Excel in appearance, comfort, durability and economy. Support home industry and make  
Traverse City a better city

**RENNIE AUTO SALES CO.**

Corner State and Union Sts. Both Phones

# Fishing Tackle

---

## MR. FISHERMAN:

We have a \$1,000 stock of Fishing Tackle for you to select your wants from.

Don't fail to see our complete line of genuine English Flies. All sizes, makes and colors.

We also carry a large assortment of Rods (steel and bamboo,) Baskets, Reels, Minnow Buckets, Leaders, Snells, Landing Nets, Lines, in fact everything a fisherman needs.

You will be surprised at the remarkably low prices on these goods, due to the ordering of our immense stock.

## Littlefield's Cigar Store

214 East Front Street

TRAVERSE CITY, MICHIGAN

*Citizens Phone R-1133*

*Bell Phone 325*

## L. F. WYSONG & SONS

Cast Stone Manufacturers

LONG DISTANCE TRUCK SERVICE  
A SPECIALTY

TRAVERSE CITY,

MICHIGAN



ROBERT O. SLABEY

HENRY J. SLABY

## Traverse City Wagon Works

Corner Union and State  
Streets

### Auto Bodies and Auto Trailers

Farm Wagons, Farm Trucks, Delivery Wagons,  
Heavy Spring Wagons, Farm Sleighs,  
Log Sleighs, Delivery Sleighs

HORSESHOEING and GENERAL REPAIRS

Traverse City, Michigan

ROBERT O. SLABY

HENRY J. SLABY

## Traverse City Wagon Works

### GARAGE

Corner Union and  
State Streets

GENERAL AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS

Auto Forging, Spring Work, Auto Body and  
Wheels, Wood Working, Painting, Tire Vul-  
canizing, Top Repairs and Upholstering.

TRAVERSE CITY,

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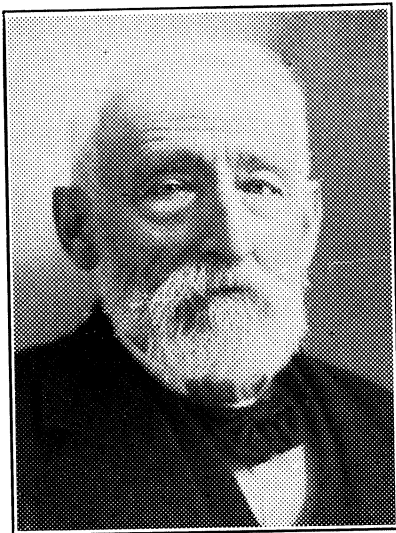
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MICHIGAN



MORGAN BATES  
First Editor Grand Traverse Herald.



E. L. SPRAGUE  
Founder Traverse Bay Eagle.

Sensible, Impartial, Independent

# Traverse City Record-Eagle

Traverse City Publishing Co.  
Pubs.

Northern Michigan's Greatest Daily  
Covers Northern Michigan

By Mail \$3.00 per year  
By Carrier 10c per week

123 East Front St.  
TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.



## JULIUS STEINBERG

Came to Traverse City in 1868, founder of the Steinberg Store in 1876, sold out to Steinberg Bros in 1903. Succeeded by J. H. Steinberg in 1915.

The old reliable trading place. The store that always makes good. The store that gives you rebate coupons and saves you half on many purchases.

J. H. Steinberg

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# FRANK SLADEK

## PIONEER TAILOR

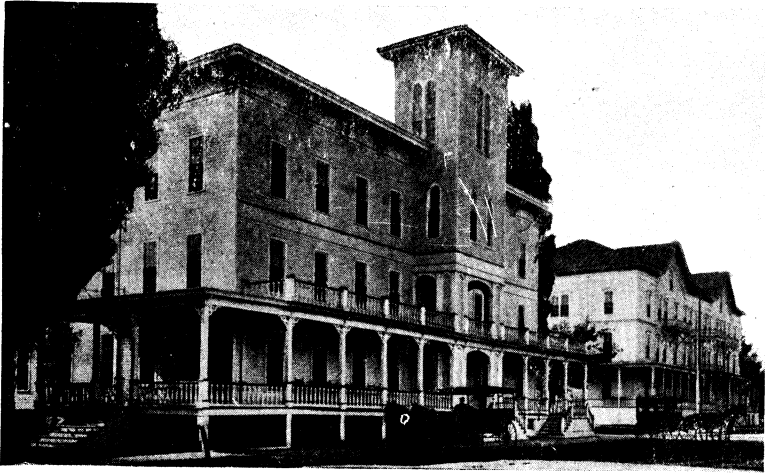
531 Randolph St.

TRAVERSE CITY,

-

-

MICHIGAN



## PARK PLACE HOTEL

The Leading Hotel of the Grand  
Traverse Region.

All Modern Conveniences.

American Plan.

W. O. HOLDEN, Mgr.

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## E. E. MILLER & SON

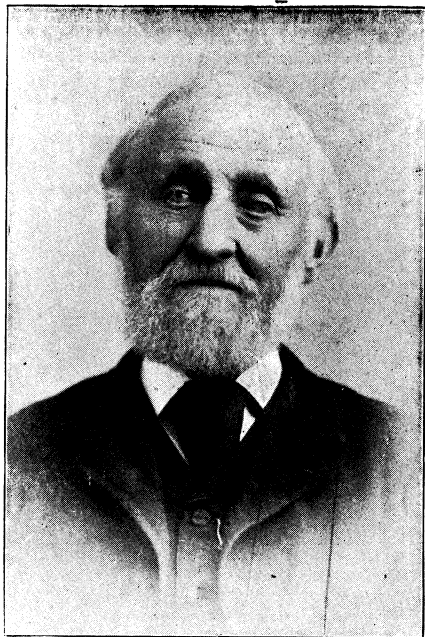
EXCLUSIVE DRUGGISTS

Traverse City, - - - Michigan

Finest Drug Store in Northern  
Michigan.

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SAMUEL



W. S.

## ANDERSON UNDERTAKING CO.

Established in 1866  
52 years, Three Generations

318 South Union Street      Traverse City, Michigan

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Both  
Telephones  
43

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Always  
Open

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**RALPH ANDERSON, Proprietor**

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It pays to  
trade here and  
people have  
found it out.

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MERIT  
WINS

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**A. V. FRIEDRICH**

Northern Michigan's Greatest and  
Up-to-date Shoe House

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**36 Years of Successful  
SHOE DEALING**

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We have kept the quality up because the quality has  
kept us up.

TRAVERSE CITY,       -       -       -       MICHIGAN

# BARNUM & EARL

Reliable Jewelers  
and Optometrists

EVERYTHING FIRST CLASS  
AND GUARANTEED

156 Front Street

Traverse City, Michigan

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## Sam's European Hotel and Restaurant

Special attention given to  
strangers and visitors in the  
Queen City of the North.  
Everything up-to-date and  
first class. One of our  
hobbies is Serving Fish  
Banquets.

CLAIR BUCKNER, Prop.

252 E. Front St.

Traverse City, Mich.

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## The Hastings Insurance Agency

*"INSURANCE SERVICE"*

306 State Bank Bldg.

Phone 346

TRAVERSE CITY, MICHIGAN

1878

1918

## J. N. Martinek & Son

### DIAMONDS

The Old Reliable Jewelers

217 E. Front St.

TRAVERSE CITY, MICHIGAN



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# Certainteed Asphalt Shingles

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Brown Lumber  
Company

Cornell Wood Board

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When **OLD SETTLERS** look back to the time when there were no **FORD CARS** and **FORD SERVICE** was unknown, they cannot help but congratulate "young settlers" upon the distinct advantage modern times possess over the "good old days."



## We are Authorized Ford Agents

New Cars, Firestone Tires, Genuine Ford  
Parts, Full Line of Automobile Accessor-  
ies, Gasoline, Famous White Star Oil,  
Repairs, Vulcanizing. Most Efficient  
Garage Service.



# Grand Traverse Auto Company

TRAVERSE CITY,

MICHIGAN